Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, November 12, 1823. 1745.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT all persons who were Suitors in the Honorable the Recorder's Court of Small Causes from the 16th day of June 1821 to the 18th day of June now last past during which period the offices both of Clerk of the Small Causes and Master in Equity were held by WILLIAM ERSKINE Esquire, may, on application to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the present Clerk of the Small causes, within three months from the date hereof, have their Bills, of Costs made out, taxed and delivered to them, and in case of there being any overcharge the party will be entitled to have the same refunded—Dated this 6th day of November 1823.

W. A. MORGAN
Attorney to Wm. Erskine.

ખબર·ફીઆંથી·આપીકિયજે
તારીખ ૧૬ મી·જુન·શંને·
૧૮૨૧ થીતે·તારીખ ૧૮ મી·જુ
ન·શંને ૧૮૨૩ શ્રેંી· વીલીઅમ·
ફિશ્કીન·ઘારા ક્રોર્ટ·ફી· નામદા
ર·રીકારડર·ક્રોરટમાં· નાંયલા·ક
જીઆની·ક્રોરટનો· ક્લારક·ઇનો·
તથા·ઇક્કુઇટી·શાઇડનો· માશ્ટ
ર·ઇનો·તે·બાબત શરવે·લોકો
નાં·નાંયલા·કજીઆની· ક્રોરટનાં·
કરીઆદી·બાબત·કજીઆ· ર્ેકિ
તો·તે· ચણી· તેતાની· ક્રુશટનાં·
બીલો·આજથી·માશ· તરંણની
મુદતમાં· વીલીઅમ · ફેનવીક·ઇ
સ્કોર· જે· ફમાણાં· નાંખલા·ક

જીઆની·ક્રોરટનો·ક્લારક·છે· તે·
ચણી·પાશે·કરાવે·તથા· ટાકશ·
કરાવીલીકિ· કદાચતેમાં· કાંઇ·
ચડાવો·ફશેતો·તે· ચણીને·પાછો
મુજરે·આપશે *

તા૦ ૬ ઠી·નવંમબર ૧૮૨૩

વી—આ—મારગીન
વી—ફિશકીનનો·વકીલ

Advertisement.

THE last will and Testement of WALLAYE widow of CRUSTNAJEE Matra of Tackoorwaddy of Mahim district, and she has given to her grand Daughter TOOLZY 100 Rs. Jewels and to her great grand Son RAGOO BALLAJEE Gharautt two Salt Batty Grounds and a House; if any person or persons have any Claim or Demand, he may appear within 14th days with her Executor PANDOO LUXAMONJEE Patele. Bombay 8th day of November 1823.

For Sale

AT A

GODOWN

In Meadow's Street
NEXT DOOR TO

Mr. Gama's.

SEVERAL Desert and Breakfast setts of very elegant China Ware, the former consisting of 24 Plates, 12 Dishes of Sorts, 1 Centre Piece and 2 Sugar and Cream Bowls, the latter of 14 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 14 large sized Tea Cups and Saucers, and 14 half pints Basons and Stands, 2 large and 2 small Plates, and 24 Breakfast Plates, all ornamented with various patterns and richly finished in burnished Gold.—

Also for Sale Pale Ale from Tickell and from Barclay, Perkins & Co. of very good quality and perfectly sound, at Rs. 35 per Hhd. enquire of LIMJEE COWASJEE at the above Godown.

Bombay 5th Nov. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL
This day and Tomorrow
THE 12TH AND 13TH INSTANT,
CONTINUE THE SALE
OF THE
PROPERTY
OF THE LATE FIRM
OF
Messrs. Lugrin and Watson,

GOLD Seals, Bicknell's (Black) Ground Hats, Glass Ware, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Tin Kettles, Letter Paper, Shades, Branches and Sundry Shop goods.

French Brandy, colored and white Claret, English Claret, Port Wine, Beer and Hermitage and a number of uncleared Lots from former Sales.

Bombay 12th Nov. 1823.

Notice is hereby given,
Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 13th Inst.
AT 4 P. M.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
BY ORDER OF THE

Executors,

And on account of the Estate of the late

Mr. C. B. Boyce,

THE COPPERED SCHOONER

FLY.

WITH all her Appurtenances, Masts, Yards, Stores, Rigging &c. as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, alongside of the Ship Helen.

The Fly was Built by Mr. JOHN CROOKENDEN, at Cochin in 1821, admeasures about 100 Tons: carries an excellent cargo, and is admirably adapted for the Eastern Trade.

TERMS OF SALE.

The vessel to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.

To be paid for in cash, or approved bills at two months with Interest at 9 per Cent. from the day of Sale.

Bombay, 1st November 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON SATURDAY THE 15TH INSTANT
At Dady's Building
No. 8 Godown.

A CONSIGNMENT of MADEIRA WINE in Pipes.

The Wine may be tasted at KEMPT and CO'S Shop.

Bombay 12th Nov. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON SATURDAY NEXT THE 15th INSTANT
4 o'Clock afternoon
AT THEIR ROOMS,

If not previously disposed of by private contract

A MODERN and Fashionable Curricle with Shifting Shafts, for the purpose of using it as a Buggy when required, with a pair of well Matched Bay Curricle Horses—and a set of Handsome Brass mounted Harness. The Horses go well in either Single or Double Harness—or Gig, Tandem, or Curricle.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER.

A Flea Bitten Grey—Buggy Horse with Harness—and a Bay Buggy Horse.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC ACTION
ON WEDNESDAY THE 19TH INSTANT
AT THEIR ROOMS
IMPORTED ON THE
Katharine Stewart Forbes
CAPT. CHAPMAN,
On account the Shippers
AN INVOICE
OF
OILMAN'S STORES,
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION
AS FOLLOWS.

SALLAD Oil in Ring Neck Decanters. Superfine Mustard in Hand ½lb. Bottles, Sauces of different kinds—Cases of Pickles in large and small Bottles.

AND

50 Jars (each Jars containing 3 Gallons) of Double Boiled Linseed Oil.

Bombay 12th Nov. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
On Commission,
JUST IMPORTED FROM LONDON.

TWO Square Piano Fortes with additional Keys in solid Spanish Mahogany cases, made expressly for a warm Climate.

Bombay 12th Nov. 1823.

To Let

IN RAMPART ROW, two first floor Rooms, as Offices. Apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1823

Advertisement,

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading &e. &c.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON MONDAY NEXT THE 17TH INSTANT
If not previously Sold by private bargain.

TWO Camp Cases made by Grayhurst and Harvey fitted up with modern Plate and Plated Ware, part of the Effects of the late
CAPTAIN SOILLIEUX
DECEASED.

The above will be disposed of either in Separate lots or altogether as most convenient to the Majority of purchasers.

N. B.—A list of the above may be seen at the Auction Room.

Bombay 12th Nov. 1823.

Eduljee Cursesjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
On Monday next the 17th Instant
AT THEIR ROOMS
THE PROPERTY
OF THE LATE
OLIVER HANSON Esq.
CIVIL SERVICE
DECEASED
THREE
EXCELLENT SADDLE
HORSES.
THE SALE WILL COMMENCE
AT 12 O'CLOCK

Bombay 12th Nov. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On the
PREMISES
At 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon
OF WEDNE-DAY THE 26TH INSTANT
BY ORDER OF THE
Executors
To the last Will and Testament
OF THE LATE
Jonathan Michie,
Captain in the Bombay Army.

THE House in the Fort at present occupied by A. S. LE MESSURIER Esq. situated off Rampart Row and immediately in the rear of Lieutenant Col. AITCHISON'S House.

The conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and the title Deeds may be inspected on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1823.

For Sale

AT HORMAJEE BOMANJEE'S Cotton Screws a few Casks of Hodsons Pale Ale in good order just landed from the Ship K. S. Forbes. Price 50 Rs. per Hhd. Also 3 Europe Buggs and a Barouchette.

Bombay 12th Nov. 1823.

For Calcutta

THE FINE SHIP
JAMES SCOTT
Captain John Mackinzie
WILL POSSITIVILY SAIL
IN ALL THIS MONTH
For Freight or Passage
APPLY TO
Messrs. Thomas Crawford & Co.

Bombay 12th Nov. 1823

Passage to Liverpool
BY THE
Dorothy
CAPTAIN GARNVELL
TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 7TH DECEMBER
Apply to the Captain on Bourd
OR TO
Ritchie Stewart & Co.

Rampart Row, 11th Nov. 1823.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31st October 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE following Cadets for the Infantry having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the licensed Ship Katherine Stewart Forbes on the 27th Instant, and having produced Certificates of their appointments on the Establishment; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date, and promote them to Ensigns; date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

Messrs, Harris Anderson Lawrence,
" Robert Fullerton,
" George Cater Stockley.

Bombay Castle, 31st October, 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to sanction the appointment of two Deputy Judge advocates to the Army of this Presidency; one Deputy to be stationed in the Surat and another in the Poona Division, and to be liable at all times to move to any part of their respective Divisions or wherever else their presence may be required, for conducting the details of Military Courts Martial or Courts of Enquiry.

The following allowances are granted to the Deputy Judge Advocates General.

Salary per mensem	Rs. 250
Writer, Stationery &c	60
	310

In addition to the pay and full Field allowances of their rank.

The following Officers are appointed Duputy Judge Advocates General.

Capt. Wm. Ogilvie, 12th Regt N. I. } 1st Nov. 1823.
Capt. Edward Hamilton, 11th do. }

Bombay Castle, 3d November 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Assistant Apothecary J. Huntley of the 2d Battalion of Artillery to Sub Assistant Surgeon on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency and to appoint him to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Vestal.

Bombay Castle, 3d November 1823,

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction in the Political Department the appointment of an Officer to perform the Staff duties inclusive of those of an Interpreter to the Escort of His Highness the Rajah of Sattarah, whilst absent on a Revenue Circuit.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1823.

The undermentioned provincial orders are confirmed by Government.

An Order of the late Lieutenant Colonel Edwards, dated 16th February 1823. directing the next Senior Officer Capt. Browne, to command during his absence from the District of Candeish,

An Order by Captain Browne, dated 4th March, directing Lieutenant Nixon, Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 10th Regt to perform the duties of Major of Brigade during the Major of Brigade's absence, and another of the 15th directing him to continue to perform the duties after the death of that Officer

An Order by Lieut. Colonel Dyson, dated 5th of April, appointing Captain H. Newton Major of Brigade to superintend the erection and repairs of Public Buildings at Malligaum.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1823.

The Hon'ble Governor in Council is pleased, in the General Department to appoint Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dickson, to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Aurora.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, in the Marine Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon Forbes, to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Mercury.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary,

Head Quarters: Bombay Saturday 8th Nov. 1823.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle 7th November 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major Litchfield of the 2d Regiment of Cavalry to proceed to England on furlough for the recovery of his health for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation

By Order Of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
(Signed) W NEWNHAM Chief Sec.

By the Commander in Chief.

1. Lieutenant Colgrave Regt. of Artillery has his leave to the Deccan on Sick Certificate extended to the 30th instant.

2. Ensign Constable 2d Batt. 10th Regt. having been reported Sick by the Garrison Surgeon, has permission to remain at the Presidency until the 30th Instant.

3. The Quarter Master General will be pleased to furnish Lieut. Payne 2d Batt. 2d Regt. N. I. with a passage to Cambay.

MEMORANDUM

In the List of Cadets No I for 1822, forwarded from the India House, and published to the Army in the General Orders of the 25th of September last, the Name of *John* Grenvile Malet is erroneously inserted for *George* Grenville Malet.

W. P. TUCKER,
Deputy Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6th NOVEMBER 1823.

MR. Alexander Bell, Assistant to the Sub-Collector of Sholapore.

Mr. Henry Young, third Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

Mr. Walter Fullarton, Assistant to the Principal Collector at Dharwar.

Mr. Henry Bebb Morris, Assistant to the Collector in Candeish.

Mr. R. G. Chambers, third Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

Mr. Charles Prescott, third Assistant to the Collector of Kaira.

Mr. P. Ricketts, third Assistant to the Collector in the Northern Concan.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Farquharson, Acting Deputy Ware housekeeper.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, second Register at Poona.

Mr. Gregor Grant, Acting second Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat.

Mr. N. Kirkland, Assistant Register to the Court of Adawlut at Broach.

Mr. Charles Sims, Assistant Register to the Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, Assistant Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel E. G. Stannus to be Resident in the Persian Gulph.

R. C. Money Esq, to be Assistant to Ditto.

Calcutta

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander in Chief

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, 29th September, 1823.

No, 2994—The following Promotions and Appointments by His Majesty have appeared in the London Gazette.

In consequence of the distinguished part which the second battalion of the 1st (or Royal) regiment of Foot bore in the Mahratta War in the year 1817, His Majesty has been pleased to approve of that Regiment bearing on its colours and appointments in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the corps, the words.

" NAGPORE AND MAHEEDPORE,"

in commemoration of the gallantry displayed by the battalion companies in the action at Nagpore in the months of November and December 1817; and by the Flank Companies in the decisive Victory of Maheedpore on 21st Dec. 1817,

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet Archibald Edward Bromwich, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Knox, who exchanges, dated 13th July, 1823.

11th ditto Cornet Archibald Wyndham Bishop, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Brisco, deceased, dated 13th July, 1823.

Ensign Rawdon Lawrie, from the 46th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Bishop, ditto.

Head Quarters,- Cawnpore, 30th September, 1823.

No 2985.—With reference to the 5th paragraph of General Orders No. 2945 of the 3d of June last, the Correspondence referable to the Royal Forces in India, is to be addressed after the receipt of this order, and until without further instructions shall be given to Departments of the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces, to the Military Secretary of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

" Head-Quarters of the Commander in Chief in India" without specifying any particular place.

From the Madras and Bombay Presidencies the addition of the words via Hyderabad and Nagpore are to be affixed to despatches from the former, and via Sindea's Camp to those from the latter.

His Excellency the commander in chief is pleased to make the following Staff Appointment

Lieutenant Charles Alexander Wrottesley, His Majesty's 16th Lancers, is appointed an Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India,

Major General Dalzell's Division Order of the 13th instant, granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Urmston, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, to proceed to China on urgent private affairs, and to be absent on that account for six months from the 20th September, 1823, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reason assigned,

87th Foot.—Captain Fenton, date of embarkation, 2 years, to Europe on urgent private affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER 1823.

The arrivals since our last are on the 6th Inst. the Dorothy Capt. Garnvill from liverpool 13th June, the Palinurus Hon'ble Company's Pilot Brig with Treasure from the Malabar Coast on the 9th. on the 10th the Jas. Scott Captain Mackinzie from Calcutta, and yesterday evening the Milford Captain Horwood from China 7th August.

By the Milford letters have been received from China, up to the first week in August, tho' we have not been able yet to obtain a sight of any of later date then the 31st July. Sales were very dull at that time. Bengal Opium is quoted at 1750 Dols. per Chest. Company's Malwa at 1100 to 1120 Dols. per Pecul. Cotton at 8 Tales. And all Articles of export unusually high. We understand that the Milford touched at Batavia on her Voyage to this port. It was expected that Opuim must go lower, when the further importation from Bengal arrived; and we fear that but little profit will accrue to the speculators in that Article in the present Season.

The Calcutta papers received since our last appear to be silent on the subject of the Burmhan Invasion.

His Excellency the Hon'ble the Commander in Chief, with his Suite landed last Wednesday evening at the Presidency under the customary salute.

The Venerable the Archdeacon was of the party and landed at the same time.

We understand that the Castlereagh, the next Ship from this to England, will be ready to be dispatched by the 25th of this month.

No time is yet fixed for the launch of the Asia, as it must depend upon the ensuing springs being sufficiently high for the purpose.

The Aurora sailed on Monday the 10th instant, for the Persian Gulf. Passengers Lt. Col. Stannus, the new Resident, R. C. Money Esq. Assistant Resident, Assistant Surgeon J. P. Riach.

The Mercury and Vestal Honorable Company's Cruizers sailed on Sunday last for Calcutta.

In another part of the paper will be found an extract from the *nineteenth Report* of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament to adjust the claims against the Nabobs of the Carnatic. It appears that out of the enormous sum of above £30 millions Sterling set up against the Carnatic Government, about £2 millions and a half only have been adjudged by the Commissioners, as the total of the absolute and probable amount due to the successful claimants.

We extract from a Liverpool Paper in a subsequent column a curious Document purporting to be a Copy of a private Treaty entered into at Tilsit betwen Buonaparte and the Emperor of Russia. Its claim to authenticity rests upon the authority of Mr. Lewis Goldsmith, who has published it in a late pamphlet entitled "Observations on the appointment of the Right Hon'ble George Canning."

On the 13th June the East India Trade Bill went thro' a Committee of the House of Commons, and the Report was ordered to be received on the 16th. Mr. Wynn said he would not object to the commitment of the Bill. One of the enactments of this Bill, we believe, is a removal of the restrictions imposed on British Shipping proceeding to India under 350 Tons burthen, by which Vessels of a less Tonnage are to be admitted to all the privileges enjoyed by Foreign Vessels of a reduced Tonnage. As Parliament was not to be prorogued till the 10th July, it is very probable that the Bill may have been passed in the last Session.

The following we extract from a letter dated Liverpool 30th April last which has been handed to us by a friend.

Our manufactures are in a highly flourishing state. The consumption of Cotton Wool may be fairly valued at 12000 Bags a week. The growth may have increased in some parts, but on the other hand Cotton goods are, in most instances, used as a substitute for Linen and Hemp manufactures; so that the consumption seems to keep pace with the crops. The comsumption of Cotton in France was formerly estimated at 220,000 Bags a year, but if the present inactivity of the manufactures of that country continues, they will hardly consume 100,000 Bags this year.

Statement of the fall of Rain at Bombay in the last seven years measured with a Howard's Pluviometer. Time of observation 7 A. M. daily.

YEARS.	MONTHS. JUNE. INCH	DEC.	JULY. INCH	DEC.	AUGUST INCH	DEC.	SEPT. INCH	DEC.	OCT. INCH	DEC.	TOTAL PER ANNUM. INCH	DEC.
1817	45	72	29	67	9	31	24	87	3	19	109	78
1818	22	54	17	69	82	45	10	39		07	81	14
1816	15	95	30	66	20	24	10	11		14	77	10
1820	18	82	28	37	16	49	10	66			82	84
1821	6	18	20	60	28	52	18	19		40	112	69
1822	15	81	15	56	33	83	4	16		82	61	61
Average of seven Years.	29	76	28	96	19	70	38	28			85	94

It will be seen by the above interesting Statement of the Rain which has fallen in Bombay in the last seven years, a copy of which appeared in the last Courier, that we have had about 15¼ inches less this year than the least annual quantity that has fallen during the preceding six years, and 23¼ inches less than the average of the seven years. Our experience does not enable us to say whether enough has fallen to supply our wants; we observed at the close of the Monsoon, that all the principal Tanks were filled; tho, we understand, that the water in the wells did not rise so high as usual. The scarcity of Rain in many parts of the Deccan and particularly the failure of the October fall, will, we fear, be painfully felt in those parts.

The following quotations from the Calcutta Exchange Price Current gives the latest Mercantile information from London and Liverpool that has been received in this side of India.

Abstract of the London Market—Tuesday June 17, 1823.

COTTON.—There was last week a most animated demand for Cotton, chiefly by consumers and on speculation; the export houses have also paid more attention to the article than for some weeks past. The sales are nearly 7000 bales, viz. 1000 Boweds middling to fair 7⅞d. fair 7¾d. *a* 7⅞d. good fair to very good 7⅞d. *a* 8¼d.; 1900 Surats fair 5⅞d. good fair 5½d. *a* 5⅝d. good 5⅞d.; 300 Madras good fair 5½d. *a* 5⅝d. very good 6d. *a* 6¼d.; 2900 Bengals ordinary to middling 4⅞d. *a* 5d. fair 5⅛d. *a* 5¼ good fair 5⅜d. *a* 5½d. very good 5¾d. *a* 6d.; 200 Smyrnas 7½d. *a* 8d. per lb. all in bond; also, 500 good Pernams 12d.; and 107 Demeraras 11⅝d. fair, to 11¾d. very good, duty paid. An advance of ¼d. *a* ½d. per lb. has been established on Boweds, Brazils, &c.; and ⅛d. *a* ¼d. per lb. on East India descriptions.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.

"The demand for Cotton which we noticed in our last, has this week continued with increased spirit. The sales will amount to 26,200 bags, of which about 10,000 bags of American descriptions have been taken on speculation; the prices of Sea Island have advanced 1d. and most other kinds about ⅛d. per lb.—During the last day or two, however, there has been less inquiry, but the quotations are fully supported. The sales consist of 13,470 Bowed 6½d. for very ordinary; 7d. *a* 8½d. for middling to fair, 8⅝d. *a* 9¼d. for good fair to very good: 4565 Orleans 7¾d. *a* 9½d. for ordinary to fair, 9⅝d. *a* 11½ for good fair to prime; 2400 Mobile and Alahama 5½d. for very ordinary, 6⅞d. *a* 9d. for middling to good; 1940 Sea Island 12½d. *a* 14d. for middling to fair: 14½d. *a* 16d. for good fair to good; and 17d. *a* 21½d. for fine and choice marks; 430 stained do. 7½d. *a* 12d.; 1900 Pernambuco 11½d. *a* 12¼d.; 600 Maranham 11¼d. *a* 11¼d.; 330 Bahia 10¾d. *a* 11½d.; 160 Mina Gera 8½d.; 40 Bahama 10¼d.; 90 Carthagena 6¼d. *a* 7¼d.; 220 Surat 6d. *a* 6¼d.; 10 Bengal 6½d. Besides a small public sale of 50 bags Egyptian Cotton 12¼d. *a* 13d. The arrivals are 19,586 bags, besides some vessels not yet reported."

The accounts from Glasgow received this morning state the briskness in that market still continues, and an advance obtained of about ½d. per lb. on most descriptions, except East-India, in which there is little alteration. The sales of last week amounted to 3074 pkgs.

COFFEE.—Three public sales of Coffee were brought forward on Wednesday last consisting of 326 casks British Plantation, and 10 casks 178 bags Foreign Coffee; Jamaica good and fine ordinary sold 92 *a* 106s. 6d.; fair middling 114s.; fine ordinary to middling Dominica 99s. 6d. *a* 108s 6d.; Brazil good ordinary 92s.; good ordinary St. Domingo, 91s. 6d. *a* 92s. Towards the close of the sales the demand became more lively, and full prices were obtained. There was some enquiry for St. Domingo Coffee, and fair quality, which, the preceding week, sold at 90s. was saleable, at the close of the market on Friday, at 98s.

The public sale this forenoon, 106 casks 240 bags British Plantation Coffee, went off with little spirit; Dutch good and fine ordinary 99s. 6d. *a* 103s.; triage 78s. 6d. *a* 79s. 6d.

SALTPETRE

	(bags)	Imports since Jan. 1.		Exported		Duty paid		Stock 31st May.	
	Company's	1822		1822	1823	1822	1823	1822	1823
Privilege	. . .	. . .	33032	846 tons	410	1150	2270	15850	15400

SPICES.	Imported since Jan. 1.			Exported since Jan. 1.			Duty paid since Jan. 1.			Stock 31st May		
	1822	1823		1822	1823		1822	1823		1822	1823	
Cinnamon	4 lbs.	4635 bales	14	142,500 lbs.	115,000 lb.	8	5,300 lbs.	4,300 lbs.	1	17,700	16,500	1
Cloves	202 pkgs.	739 pkgs.	1	17,700	8,600	1	7,500	5,000	1	19,700	4,600	1
Mace	13 pkgs.	8 pkgs.	2	19,700	31,000	2	7,500	5,000	2	25,000	50,000	2
Nutmegs	. . .	25	2	25,000	67,600	2	40,000	40,000	2	111,600	12,000	2
Cassia	1244	1080	11	3,100 bags.	11,400 bags.	1	1,300 bags.	1,300 bags.	1	1,410	1,410	1
Pepper	2200 bags	5150										

Stock 31st May	Cinnamon	Cloves	Mace	Nutmegs	Cassia	Pepper
1822	5600 bales	650 bags	176,000 lbs.	4250 casks	4800 pkgs	16,500 bags.
1823	1000	140,000	3500	3250	17900	

There is very little alteration in Spices. The East-India Company have declared for sale 11th August, 130,000 lbs. Cinnamon, 20,000 lbs. Mace, 100,000 lbs. Nutmegs, 25 88 bags Black Pepper, 454 bags White Pepper.

We are sorry to perceive by the following paragraph that Mr. Perkin's invention, from the success of which we had formed such sanguine expectations of the speedy accomplishment of the passage round the Cape, in steam vessels, has apparently failed:

Mr. Perkins's Steam Engine.—We have never been believers in the efficacy of Mr. Perkins's invention; and some intelligence which we have recently received from a gentleman in London, whose mechanical knowledge is of the first order, and who has the best opportunities for observation, certainly dose not tend to increase our faith. Our informant several times visited the place were the engine is at work, or rather where it is *moving* (for it has never done any work, except turning its own fly wheel, and a shaft connected with it), and he invariably found it without any governor or other. means of checking the velocity of its motion Now, if the engine had ten horse power, as Mr. Perkins asserts, it would turn the fly wheel (which is not large) with a prodigious, and indeed, a very dangerous velocity; but the fact is that the wheel moves with no greater speed then a man might easily communicate to to it by turning a handle. Further the engine is set in motion, as our readers will have learnt from some articles already inserted in the GUARDIAN, by injecting a small quantity of water into what Mr. Perkins calls his generator, by means of a forcing-pump. This operation, which (as the valve of the generator is loaded with several hundred pounds to the square inch) requires considerable power, was never done by the engineitself when our informant was present; he was told that the engine had done it, but that the apparatus for the purpose was out of order; and when he saw the engine, men were constantly employed *injecting water by hand labour.* If the force necessary to effect this were deducted from that which is exerted on the flywheel, (as it must be if the engine injected the water itself) we are inclined to think that the power of Mr. Perkins's engine would be reduced very nearly to zero. Indeed, from the enormous countervailing pressure which the steam has to overcome in different parts of the engine, we should, *a priori*, expect nothing better from it. Perhaps, however the most convincing proof that Mr. Perkins has not met with all the success he expected is that he is now (or was very recently) making experiments in a different direction. Instead of labouring to complete what has been considered his great invention, he is endeavouring to improve the method of heating the boilers of common steam engines. Considering that these engines would be rendered worthless by the success of his great invention, we cannot have stronger evidence, that, in the opinion of Mr. Perkins himself, success is, to say the best of it, very problematical.—*Scolsmon, June 4.*

KAIRA RACES.

The Sweepstakes as published in the Bombay Gazette of the 7th of May last not having filled, the Stewards of the Kaira Turf have deemed it necessary to make some alterations and the Races will now take place as follows.

FIRST DAY.

Monday December 8th 1823.

1ST RACE,

The Watruck plate of Rupees, 1,000 with an entrance of 100 each to go to the Winner, for all Arabs that never started for purse, Plate Match or Sweepstakes, Weight for age, Byculla standard Heat's 2 Miles.

2ND RACE.

A Give and take for Arab Horses of Rupees 50 each, with Rupees 500 from the Fund, 14 Hands, carrying 8st 10lbs, one Mile and a half Heats, Winners of any former race to carry 5lbs Extra.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday the 10th.

The Kaira Cup value 100 Guineas for all Horses that have never won purse, Plate Match or Sweepstakes, Heats 2 Miles, Weight for Age.

2ND RACE 2ND DAY.

A Hunter's stakes of 100 Rupees each, with 600 Rupees from the Fund 10st 7lbs, three Miles, the Winner to be sold for 1500 Rupees, if demanded, within half an hour after coming in, open to all purchasers, priority of choice to be given to the Owners of the losing Horses in the Race as placed.

THIRD DAY.

Saturday December 13th.

A Plate of Rupees 1,000 for all Horses with an entrance of 100 each to go to the Winner Weight for age, Byculla Standard Heats 2 Miles.

Winners of one race to carry 5lbs, of two or more 7lbs Extra.

3RD DAY 2ND RACE.

A Plate of Rupees ( ) from the Fund for the beaten Horses of the meeting that have saved their distance to be handicapped by the stewards, once round the course.

A Race for Ponies not exceeding 13 Hands for Rupees ( ) to be settled by the Stewards.

ENGLISH HORSES EXCLUDED.

Horses walking, over the Course for any of the Plates Given by the Fund, shall be entitled only to half the value.

20 Rupees to be paid by every Horse Mare or Gelding as entrance for any Cup, Plate or Sweepstates in addition to such as are specified above, and to go to the Fund.

POST ENTRANCE DOUBLE.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3 lbs. Horses must have saved their distance in every Heat of at least one race, to qualify them to enter for the beaten Plate.

None but Subscribers allowed to enter Horses.

The decision of the Stewards in all cases to be final.

The Races will take Place in the Morning. The Horses to start for the first Heat ten minutes after sun rise; half an hour between the Heats, the Bugle to sound, for saddling, and mounting, and such Horses as are then at the Post to be started.

Bycullah (amended) standard is that adopted on the Kaira Course.

Horses to be entered and aged at the stand on the Evening preceding each days Race.

By order of the Stewnrds.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. T. Stalker, Pioneers.
Lieut. Robinson, Pioneers.
Capt. Wm. D. Robertson.
Capt. Wm. Miller.
Major J. Morse 1st | 17 Rt.
Lieut. H. Jackson Invd. Bat.
Asst. Surgn. A. J. Robertson, M. D. | 17 Rt. N. J.
Lieut. J. Roebuck.
Capt. Wm. Law, 8 Rt. M. N. J.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Thos. Roe, 1st Bat. 6 Rt.
Ensign Thos. C. Noad 1st Bat. 12 Rt.
Capt. Thos. Gordon 2d Bat. 2d Rt.
Lieut. Wm. Webb, Artillery
Surgn. Kenny 67 Rt.
Asst. Surgn. J. P. Riach.
Asst. Surgn. Sove.
Lieut. T. Stalkers Pioners.

Bombay.

Prices of Cotton Dokra Rs. 107 *a* 110 } Per Surat Candy.
for China 115 *a* 119 }
Europe (Nominal) } 127 *a* 130 }
Pepper with Drawback to Seller. } 110 *a* 112 Per 588
Freight to London £ 6

EXCHANGE.

Govt. Paper Remittable 140 B'y. Rs. | 100 Siccas
Ditto — Non Remittable 118 do. do.
Bills on London at 6 ms sight 1 | 8 *a* 1 | 8½
Calcutta 103 ½ Per 100 Sa. Rupees.
Madras 98 ½ 100 Mad. Do.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 4th Brig Countess of London, John Morris, from Batavia, 6th Sept.
5th, Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, from Bancoate.

6th, Ship Dorothy (Free Trader) James Garnock, from Liverpool 13th June.

9th, The H. C. Pilot Brig Palinurus, Lieut. H. Wyndham, from the Malabar Coast 2d Oct. Quilon Cochin, Calicut and Mangalore.

11th, Ship James Scott, John Mackinjee, from Calcutta, 9th Sept. Madras 28th, Do.

11th Ship Milford, Capt. R. Harwood, from China left 7th August 1823.

PASSENGERS.

Per Dorothy.—Revd. Edward Maunwaring Chaplain, Mr. Maunwaring and 2 Children, Miss H. Fenton, Mr. Robt. Dirom Free Merchant

Per Palenuress.—Lieut. Anderson, H. C. M.

Per James Scott.—Capt. Love H. C. Service, Lieut. Roebuck, H. C. Service, Mr. Chs. Slatter, free Mariner John Wm. Redwood H. C. Service.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 9th, Ship Royal Charlotte, Robert Graham to London.

Do. The H. C. Cruizer Mercury R. E. Goodrege to Calcutta.

Do. The H. C. Cruizer Vestal, Lieut. J. W. Guy to Calcutta.

10th, The H. C. Cruizer Aurora, Lieut. G. Herne, to the Persian Gulph.

PASSENGERS.

By Royal Charlotte.—Lieut. Lane, of H. M. 47th Rt. Mrs. Kenny Mrs. Graham, Miss Bathfold, Dr. Kenny.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Castlereagh, for London.
K. S. Forbes, for ditto.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.—OCT. 18, H. C. Ship Minerva, Captain G. Probyn, from England 17th June.

Do. Arab Ship Futtay Rohomdn. Abdulla Benuusif, from Muscat 8th Sept.

Do. Turkish Admiral's ship Atiet Rohoman, Hosen, from Juddah 11th Aug. Mocha and Allepee 21st Sept.

Do. Schooner Lovely Sophia, Captain. E. Davis, from Jaffna 12th Sept.

PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. Ship Minerva.—Mrs. Emma Blacker, Mrs. E. Craigie, Mrs. Mary Ann Churchill, Mrs. A. C. Phillips,—Miss Barbara Dun, and Miss, M. F. Corfield,—Jas. Majoribanks, Esq. Civil Service, —Lieut.-Col. Archibald Whatson; and Major John Craigie, Bengal Establishment,—Lieut. Col. Valentine Blacker, Madras Establishment, Surveyor General of India,—Captain Edward Hall; Lieutenant Wm. Forbes, and Lieutenant Oliver Phillips, Bengal establishment;—Messrs. H. O. Frederick, F. B. Boilean, W. W. Blyth; Joseph Fendall, W. J. Grand Henry Alpe, and R. M. Hunter, Cadets,—Mr. Jas. W. Grant, Assistant Surgeon,—Messrs. S. E. Atkinson, and Arthur Bedford, Volunteers, Pilot Service,—Mr. Charles Purchase, returning home.

DEPARTURES.

None.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Station on the 18th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville, Robarts, Glenely, and Felicitds.

Remains—Lady East, for Isle of France and London in a day or two, proceeded down.

Remain—Stentor, Angelica, Fazarbbany, Futtay Rohoman and Derria Beggy, inward bound.

Remain—London, outward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE

H. C. Ships Princess Charlotte of Wales and Minerva and L'Armide (F.)

Madras.

DEPARTURE.—October 20th, Ship Eliza, Capt. W. S. Sketter, for Calcutta.

Ceylon.

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 17th—Sailed Brig *Mahomed Sandany*, Tindal Sinne Tamby, for Kilecare Passengers 7 Natives

POINT DE GALLE, OCTOBER 12th—Arrived Brig *Tuffic*, Nacudah Assin Cutty, from Tillecherry.

16th—Passed by for Colombo His Majesty's Colonial Government Schooner *Ann*, Henry Ebell, Commander, from Trincomale—Passengers 1 Corporal of of the Royal Artillery, 3 Farriers, 3 Sepoys, 2 Shroffs, 10 Women, 5 Children, and Mr. Riddelick.

TRINCOMALE OCTOBER 9th—Sailed His Majesty's Ship *Liffey*, Commodore Charles Grant C. B. for Madras and Calcutta.

6th—Sailed His Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, Thomas Alexander C. B. Captain for Madras and Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.

At Colabah on Tuesday 28th Oct. the Lady of the Revd. James Mitchell of a Son.

On Thursday the 6th Inst. the Lady of James Henry Crawford, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 6th instant, the Lady of the Revd. G. Hall of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 5th Instant Lieut. James Harvey 1 | 9th N. I.

On the 5th Instant Lieut. T. B. Kinsey 1 | 9th N. I.

On the 6th Inst. Mr. R. Marshal Serjeant Pension Establishment.

Calcutta

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th October, at the Cathedral, by the Revd G. William Crawfurd, Mr. John Matthews, to Miss Mary Ann Robarts.

On the 15th October, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, Charles Prince Seaty, Esq. to Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Bartlett, Esq.

On the 18th October, at St. John's Cathedral by the Reverend J Parson, Mr. Thomas Clarke, of the H. C. Marine, to Miss Louisa Morgan.

At the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, J. J. Goodlad Esq. of Commercolly, to Mrs. Harriot Wogan, widow of the late Lieutenant Wogan, of His Majesty's 66th Regiment of Foot.

BIRTHS.

On Monday the 13th October, the wife of Mr. Joseph Vander Beek, of a son and heir.

On the 15th October, the lady of George Money, Esq. Honourable Company's Standing Council, of a son.

At Chowringhee, on the 18th October, the lady of Captain William Kennedy, 1st Assistant Military Auditor General, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On his way to England from Bombay, on the 20th May last, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Robison, C. B. of His Majesty's 24th Foot.

On the River, on the 11th September, Brevet Captain J. E. Conway, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Dinapore, on the 28th September, Mr. John Leopold, of the Warrant Medical Staff, deeply and sincerely regretted.

At Cutwa, on the 29th September, Jane, the infant daughter of William Lambert, Esq. aged 5 months and 3 days, sincerely lamented.

At Burrisaul, on the 7th October, Assistant Surgeon John MacRay, Extra Sub. Assistant Commissary General.

Madras,

MARRIAGE.

By the Reverend H. C. Bankes, at Secunderabad, Benjamin Williams, Esq. Assistant Sugeon, to Harriett, fourth daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Hazlewood.

BIRTHS.

At Quilon, on the 16th instant, the Lady of Lieutnant Stuart, 2d Battalion 1st Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Belgaum, on the 14th October, the Lady of Major F. W. Wilson, of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 24th Instant, the Lady of J. M. Heath, Esq. of the Civil Service of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Monday the 20th October, in Child Bed, Mrs. Emma Cassin, the wife of Mr. P. C. Cassin.

At Madura, on the 10th October, Mr. Joseph Jelly, after an attack of the Small Pox.

On Saturday the 25th October, at Black Town, Peter John, the Infant Son of Mr. L. J. Palmer, aged 7 days.

At Oupile, on the 16th Instant, aged 26th years, Catherine, the wife of Serjeant Thomas Gilmore, Barrack Serjeant of that place, leaving a disconsolate Husband, Mother, Brother, and many other relatives and friends to bewail her irreparable loss.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.		October 11, 1823.	Sell.	
		PREMIUM.		
35	2	Six per Cent. Remittable	35	6
12	2	New five per cent. Certificates.	11	14

Exchange on London 1s. 11d. to 2s. per Sa. Rup.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....per Cent.	3	0
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange... "	2	8
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date,.. "	4	0
Do. 2 Months Certain,..... "	3	8

BANK SHARES.—*Premium 56 to 58 per Cent—nominal.*

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sicca Rupees,	207	4	*a per*	100	207	8
Doubloons,.....	30	8	*a*	*each*	31	8
Joes, or Peras,.....	17	8	*a*	"	18	0
Dutch Ducats,.....	4	4	*a*	"	4	12
Louis D'Ors,.....	8	4	*a*	"	8	8
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,.....	190	4	*a per*	100	190	8
Star Pagodas,.....	3	6½	*a*	*each*	3	7
Sovereigns,.....	10	12	*a*	"	11	0
Bank of England Notes,....	10	0	*a*	"	10	8

CURE FOR SNAKE BITES.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

SIR,

Allow me to state, through the medium of your paper, the result of my experience in the treatment of persons bitten by venomous Snakes: my object is to recommend a remedy which is always at hand, or should be so in a Country so noted for the Ravages of Cholera; and I prefer this popular mode of publication as the speediest and the most likely to bring my remarks to the notice of Gentlemen living beyond the vicinity of regular medical aid.

Few professional men who have seen a case of this description can hesitate in deciding that all the symptoms arise from the action of a direct powerful sedative, and that all who die from the bite of poisonous Serpents die from want of excitement. The strongest diffusible stimulants have accordingly proved the most effectual antidotes, and it is probable that they all act in virtue of that stimulant quality alone. Ammonia, for instance, Hartshorn, Eau de-Luce, or whatever be its form or name, has proved eminently successful, and solely as a stimulant, not (according to the old idea) as a corrector of poisonous acidity.

But this valuable Medicine has disadvantages which long ago made me desirous of fixing on a substitute; it varies exceedingly in strength, accordingly to age, preparation, &c. it is not always at hand; and, lastly, I believe its use to have been attended with fatal consequences in one case which came to my knowledge a year ago, and which finally determined me to try the strongest narcotics, should I have an opportunity. Of these the most convenient are *Laudanum*, and ardent spirits,—*Brandy* I have constantly used; and they have answered my warmest expectations. Without a single anxiliary besides external heat, they have cured at least nine cases within the last six monts. As my patients were nearly all sepoys of the Goruckpoore Light Infantry on duty with the different guards, and the poor

fellows were generally bi en at night, some minutes necessarily elapsed oefore I couid see them, so that I have had opportunities of watching the effects of the remedies in all stages of the symptoms, even to spasms of the back toral insensibility, and cessation of every pulse but that of the heart; and in every instance I have to attribute the cure to these two remedies given internally, and rubbed on the throat and chest. Only one man died, and he was pulseless and of course incapable of swallowing before I saw him. Ammonia, Æther, &c. were applied, but in vain; so rapidly had the venom been diffused, through his frame. The natives hardly ever use the simple, but effectual precaution of tying the limb with a cord above the wound; and by this and the delay caused by their attempts to exercise the evil spirit, many deaths are occasioned; several of the towns people have this year died of Snake-bites.

From causes already mentioned have I only once ascertained the species of Snake; it was a large Cobra de Capello which bit a man twice in each foot, and then fixed on his side, in open day light and the man running away. This Snake is more frequently the aggressor than any other; and although we have here a plentiful variety, this appears to give more trouble than all the rest. The essential differences in the symptoms following the bites of different Snakes are not satisfactorily ascertained, and it is very probable that such elucidation will lead to much diversity of treatment.

It is obvions that the doses given must depend on the age, sex, and apparent constitution of the patient, and on the degree in which the venom has acted. None of my patients had less than 100 drops of Laudaum and two glasses of Brandy, given in 2 or 3 doses, with a little Peppermint, Sugar and Water,—warm when it could be had; —and many of them had double that quantity; how much more I will not venture to say, as in urgent cases the quantities were not very precisely ascertained. Except one man who had headache and blood-shot eves for a few hours, eyery one of the patients was at his duty next day,—a circumstance which powerfully corroborates the idea of a direct sedative action, and consequent expenditure of the vital principle; for what sepoy could otherwise bear unharmed that quantity of stimulus?

Following as the same principles, it is proper to keep the patient walking about, if he can move his limbs; and the ligature should not be removed till the medicine has unequivocally shewn its action by the returning pulse and heat, which in my experience has always happened in less than an hour. I have used no applications to the wounds, as they are apt to degenerate into troublesome ulcers when irritated by caustics, &c.

I send you my name for the satisfaction of any gentlemen who may desire to have this statement anthenticated. I have no reason to believe that a similar practice has ever been adopted, and, convinced as I now am of its efficacy and superior eligibility, its publication appears to me part of my duty; should your feelings as an Editor concur with mine, I am happy to think that you will be instru mental in preserving many a human life, and in partially disarming of their terrors, those ancient enemies of mankind.

B.

Mafussil, Oct. 1823.

Calcuta Journal October 22.

A BURMHAN DIPLOMATIC EPISTLE.

"Here's a large mouth indeed,
That spits forth death and mountains, rocks, and seas!"

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Perceiving, of late, the Calcutta prints glutted with notices respecting the semi barbarous government of Ava, it brought to my recollection, the translation of a curious letter, which I read in a celebrated author's work, written about forty years ago, by his highness, TATHU ARNU, chief of the Burmhas, to the collector of Chittagong: yet by way of amusement, in times like the present, it might give an idea of the arrogant and ridiculous notion, that people have of their government. The following observations were made on the letter, by a most learned Oriental scholar and philosopher, in 1787:—"When I began the letter, I feared it was hostile, but am glad to find it so amicable *Dalce mihi nomen pacis!*" If he is at peace with the Siamese, he may be good neighbour, and we may be gainers by his gold and ivory; but I have no inclination to taste his sweet and delicious petroleum, which he praises so highly; I am satisfied with the smell of it, and with its singular property of restoring the scent of Russia leather. I am told he is an able man, but from all I can learn, I suspect him to be an ambitious dog, who would act the lion if he could, and end, as he is said to have begun, the Aurengzeeb of the Indian peninsula."

Your most obedient Servant,

C. J.

October 21, 1823

"I am lord of a whole people, and of 101 countries, and my titles are rajah Chatterdary (i. e. sitting under a canopy) and rajah Surey Bunkshee (i. e. descendant of the sun). Sitting on the throne with a splendid canopy of gold, I hold in subjection to my authority many rajahs; gold, silver, and jewels are the produce of my country; and in my hand is the instrument of war, that, as the lightning of heaven, humbles and subdues my enemies; my troops require neither injunctions nor commands, and my elephants and horses are without number. In my service are ten pundits learned in the Shaster, and 104 priests, whose wisdom is not to be equalled: agreeably to whose learning and intelligence, I execute and distribute justice among my people, so that my mandates like the lightning suffer no resistance nor control. My subjects are endowed with virtue and the principles of justice, and refrain from all immoral practices, and I am as the sun blessed with the light of wisdom, to discover secret designs of men; who ever is worthy of being called a rajah, is merciful and just toward his people; thieves, robbers, and disturbers of the peace, have at length received the punishment due to their crimes; and now the word of my month is dreaded as the lightning from heaven. I am as a great sea, among 2000 rivers and many rivulets, and as the mountain Shumeroo, surrounded by 40,000 hills; and like unto these is my authority, extending itself over 101 rajahs; further 10,000 rajahs pay daily attendance at my durbar, and my country excels every country of the world; my palace, as the heavens, studded with gold and precious stones, is revered more than any other palace in the universe. My occupations resemble the business of the chief of the angels, and I have written unto all the provinces of Arracan, with orders to forward this letter in safety to Chittagong, formerly subject to the rajah Sery Tamiah Chucka, by whom the country was cultivated and populated; and he erected 2,400 places of public worship and made 24 tanks.

Previous to his accession, the country was subject to other rajahs, whose title was Chatterdary, who erected places of worship, and appointed priests to administer the rites of religion to people of every denomination; but at that period, the country was ill-governed, previous to the accession of rajah Sery Tamiah Chucka to the government of the countries of Rutumpoor, Dootinady, Arracan, Dooraputty, Rumputty, Chagdoye, Mahadaye, Mawong, in whose time the country was governed with justice and ability, and his wisdom was as the lightning; and the people were happy under his administration. He was also favoured with the friendship of the religious men of the age, one of whom by name Budder, resorting to his place of residence, was solicited by the rajah to appoint some one for the purpose of instructing him in religious rites, and Shawhmany was accordingly appointed, agreeably to the rajah's requisition; at this time, it rained from heaven gold, silver, and precious stones, which were buried under ground, in charge of the above priests, whose house was of gold and silver workmanship, to which the people resort, and worship the deities; and the rajah kept a large establishment of servants and of slaves at the temple, for the purpose of travellers and passengers; and his time was engaged in the studying of the five books, and he always refrained from immoral practices and deeds interdicted by his religion and the priests, &c. abstained from the flesh of geese, pigeons, goats, hogs, and of fowls; and wickedness, theft, adultery, lying, drunkenness, were unknown in that age; I likewise pursue a line of conduct and religion similar to the above; but, previous to my conquest of Arracan, the people were as snakes wounding men, a prey to enmity and disorder; and in several provinces, there were eaters of the flesh of men, and wickedness prevailed amongst them, so that no man could trust his neighbour. At this time, one Bowdah Outhar, otherwise Sery Bool Taukwor, came down into the country of Arracan, and instructed the people and the beasts of the field, in the principles of religion and rectitude, and agreeably to his word, the country was governed for a period of 5,000 years, so that peace and good-will subsisted amongst men; agreeably hereto is the tenor of my conduct and government of my people: as there is an oil, the produce of a certain spot of the earth, of exquisite flavour, so is my dignity and power above that of other rajahs; and Taffloo rajah, the high priest, having consulted with the others of that class, represented to me on the 15th Augun 1148, saying, do you enforce the law and customs of Sery Boot Taukwor, which I accordingly did, and moreover erected six places of divine worship, and have confirmed myself strictly to the laws and customs of Sery Tamah Chucka, governing my people with lenity and justice.

As the country of Arracan, lies contiguous to Chittagong, if a treaty of commerce were established, between me, and the English, perfect amity and alliance would ensue from such engagements; therefore I have submitted it to you, that the merchants of your country, should resort hither for the purpose of purchasing pearls, ivory, and wax, and that in return my people should be permitted to resort to Chittagong for the purpose of trafficking in such commodities as the country may afford; but as the Mugs residing at Chittagong, have deviated from the principles of religion and morality, they ought to be corrected for their errors, and irregularities agreeably to the written laws, insomuch as those invested with power, will suffer with eternal punishment in case of any deviation from their religion and laws; but whoever conforms his conduct to the strict rules of piety and religion will hereafter be translated to heaven. I have accordingly sent four elephants teeth under charge of 30 persons, who will return with your answer to the above proposals and offers of alliance."

[*Calcutta Journal Oct.* 23.

THE LEARNED INSENSIBLE—AN ANECDOTE ADDRESSED TO LADIES.

"While the learned Francis Morell was busy n preparing his edition of LIBANUS for the press, he was told that his wife was suddenly taken ill: "I have but two or three periods, said Morell, to translate, and then I will come to her presently: 'A little while after he was informed that she was dying: I have no more than two words to write; 'I'll be with her immediately," Presently' they brought him word that she was dead; with great calmness the pedant declared," He was very sorry, for she was really a mighty good woman."

Now, Sir, what occasion have men, such as are in the habit of absorbing themselves in some favorite study, with wives. If they were to reflect a while they would desist making any one of the happy daughters of Eve miserable. One of our correspondents (OSTROGOTH) would rather have half a dozen brood of mares than a wife; and another would prefer the same number of fat pigs. I know my friend Jack Lickspittle to be a *studious* YOUTH; and although he is blessed with a *good* wife and pretty children, he has of late given up so much to study a favorite *science*, that he has not only made himself disagreable to his better half, but offensive to his well wishers: but I am deviating from the subject. That married men should study to make *home* agreeable, is too generally known: therefore I think my comment unnecessary. A sketch of Jack Lickspittle's character, together with some other studious lads and lasses, will be forwarded, if convenient, at a future time.

Yours obediently,
HARDCASTLE.

Doomtollah.

Madras.

OCTOBER 28, 1823.

Rate of Exchanges and Price of Company's Paper

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 8½. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 9d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 33½ per cent. pm.
Unremittable 12 to 14.

A considerable fall of Rain took place last night, the first of any magnitude that has occurred at the Presidency since the commencement of the Monsoon Season—Showers have fallen in the day, with appearances favorable for a further supply.

Sup. to the Gov. Gaz. Oct. 29.

LOCAL MATTERS.—The Honorable the GOVERNOR has returned to the Presidency from his extensive Tour in the distant Provinces. He arrived at the Seat of Government on Saturday night, which was announced by the usual Salute at Sunrise the following morning.

THE WEATHER.—The long and unprecedented drought which has prevailed throughout the Peninsula, as well as at the Presidency in particular, during the whole of the hot Season, has already occasioned extensive misery amongst the poorer class of the vast population of Madras, and we daily hear complaints of the increase of price in the great staple of Indian consumption, and other articles of Grain. This evil has accumulated very much within the last week owing to the continued holding off of the Rains, which usually fall early in the Month. Some few partial Showers have fallen since Saturday, and we trust appearances are now very favourable for a further supply of Rain. If, however, the drought continues much longer, the pretence will be eagerly seized upon by the holders of Grain to enhance the price still further, and probably a real scarcity may be apprehended. We do not remember in our limited experience so dry and unfavourable a Season as the whole of this year has proved.

The SUPREME GOVERNMENT have taken up the Ship MARY ANNE, and sent her down to Blackwood's Harbour, where she is to remain during the whole of the Monsoon to ascertain by experience the safety of that Station for the resort of Vessels during the stormy season. The Vessel arrived at her Station some days ago—she is commanded by an experienced Officer in the Company's Marine.

Madras Courier Oct. 28.

English News.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

War-office June 13, 1823.—Royal Reg. of Horse Guards: Ass-Surg. J. Bett. to be Ass. Surg. vice Hickman who exch.—4th Regt. of Light Drags. Lieut. Sir K. A. Jackson, Bart. to be Lieut. vice Smith, who exch.—8th Ditto: Cornet J. Robinson to be Lieut. vice Young, who retires; S. Pole, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Robinson. 9th Ditto: Lieut. J. Greenwood to be Capt. vice Lord Lennox. prom.; Cornet J. K. Musgrave—to be Lieut. vice Greenwood; R. F. Shawe, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Musgravo.—13th Ditto: Capt. M. Bowers to be Major vice Macalester, who retires; Lieut. J. Tomlinson to be Capt. vice Bowers; Cornet N. Nash to be Lieut. vice Tomlinson.—To be Cornets: Cornet J. G. Evere[illegible], vice St. John, prom; J. G. Ogilvie, Gent. vice Nash—14th Regt. of Light Drag. Lieut. J. S. Smith to be Lieut. vice Jackson, who exch, 7th Regt. of Foot: Lieut. J. Stuart to be Lieut. vice Fraser, who exch.—46th Ditto Lieut A. A. Fraser, vice Stuart, who exch.—52d Ditto; Capt. A. M. Douglas to be Capt. vice Jones, who ex.—62d Ditto: Ens. J. M. Caldecott to be Ens. vice Warden, who ex.—63d Ditto Lieut. D. J. Conroy to be Lieut. vice French, who ex.—Royal African Corps Lieut. C. Jobling to be Adj. and Lieut. vice Binns. dec.—2d Royal Vet. Batt.; Ens H. Mair to be Quartermaster, vice Crombie—Cape Corps (Cavalry) To be Captains of Troops—Lieut. Earl of Belfast; Capt. W. Cox, vice the Earl of Belfast, exch; Capt. P. Taylor vice the Earl of Yarmouth. exch.—Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex Militia: The Hon. J. Henniker to be Capt. vice Harrison, dec.; C. R. Preston, Esq. to be ditto, vice Strutt, prom; J. Jones, gent. to be Lieut.—1st Reg. of Essex Local Militia; P. Du Cane, jun. Esq to be Major vice Carr.—1st Reg. Essex Yeomanry Cavalry, W. W. Luard, gent. to be Cornet.

This (morning June 17th), soon after five, the Royal Horse Guards Blue, left Knightsbridge Barracks (which place they occupied upwards of two years) and marched to Windsor, in order to relieve the 1st Regiment of the Horse Guards. The latter arrived at the above Barracks soon after ten, from Windsor.

The grand field day which was to have taken place on Thursday of the Hon. East-India Company's Regiment, is postponed, in consequence of Captain DICKSON, the Adjutant, having met with a severe accident, by his horse falling, and rolling over him. We have great pleasure in stating, that Mr. D. though confined, is in a fair way of recovery.

The Royal Horse Guards march this day, the 17th, and not as has been erroneously stated, on the 24th instant; from Knightsbridge Barracks to Windsor, to relieve the 1st Regiment of Life Guards at that station.

The 1st Regiment of Life Guards is ordered to march this day from Windsor to the Knightsbridge quarters the Barracks being out of repair.

Major General Lord R. E. H. Somerset K. C. B. has commenced his inspection of the Cavalry in Great Britain.

The two Troops belonging to the 1st (or Royal) Dragoons, which were ordered to march from Hythe and Deal to Canterbury, for the purpose of joining the Regiment, preparatory of its inspection by Lord Edward Somerset, have received orders to return to their former quarters.

The first division of the 7th (or Queen's own) Light Dragoons (Hussars), having been relieved in Ireland by the first division of the 9th Regiment of Light Dragoons (Lancers), has arrived at Bristol.

The first division of the 52d (Oxfordshire) Regiment of Light Infantry, consisting of five companies and head quarters, has embarked at Cork for Halifax.

The second division of the same corps is on its march to Cork, to embark for Newfoundland.

The 6th (Enniskillen) Regiment of Dragoons, having been relieved in Ireland by the 7th (or the Prince's Royals) Dragoon Guards, has arrived at Portpatrick from Donaghadee.

The 65th Regiment arrived at Hull on Saturday and Monday se'nnight, to take the duty of the garrison. This distinguished corps is commanded by General Grosvenor, brother to the Earl, and has lately returned from India.

Calcutta Journal October 8.

THE ARMY.

HORSE-GUARDS, APRIL 29.

At a General Court Martial held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 10th June, 1822, and continued by adjournments to the 26th of the same month, Deputy Assistant Commissary General Charles Blackadar was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz:—

"1st For neglect of duty in having failed to exhibit before a Board of Officers, assembled by order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding, between the 11th and 16th of May, 1822, the sum of two thousand pounds, Halifax currency, or thereabouts, belonging to the public, which formed part of a balance with which he was chargeable on the 16th May, 1822.

"2d For having embezzled or fraudulently missapplied, or having wilfully permitted some

other person or persons to embezzle, or fraudulently misapply, the sum of (2,000l.) two thousand pounds, Halifax currency, or thereabouts, belonging to the public, which formed part of a balance, with which he was chargeable on the 16th May, 1822."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :—

"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the whole of the matter which has appeared in evidence before it, as well for the prosecution as the defence, came to the following decision, viz.—

"That with respect to the first charge, the prisoner is guilty thereof.

"With respect to the second charge, the Court acquits the prisoner thereof, for the want of sufficient evidence."

"Having found the prisoner guilty of the first charge, the Court doth sentence and adjudge the prisoner, Charles Blackadar, Esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to be dismissed his Majesty's service, and to make good the loss or deficiency of (2000l.) two thousand pounds, Halifax Currency, to be recovered and levied after the manner pointed out in the Mutiny Act."

His Majesty was pleased to command, that the proceeding should be revised by the Court, for the following reasons, viz.—

That the Finding and Sentence of the Court in this case appear to be inconsistent and irreconcilable with each other.

That the Court having found the prisoner guilty of the first charge and not guilty of the second, it was not competent to them to adjudge the sentence which they had done, that is, "Dismissal from his Majesty's Service, and to make good 2000l.'; inasmuch as that species of sentence is confined by the 128th Clause of the Mutiny Act. to the cases of individuals guilty of embezzlement; whereas in the present case, the Prisoner upon the 2d charge, which is a charge of embezzlement, is distinctly found to be Not Guilty.

On the 30th Dec. 1822, the Court re-assembled in obedience to his Majesty's command, communicated to Lieut. General Sir James Kempt, commanding in Nova Scotia, in a letter from his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, dated 7th October, 1822, and "The Court having maturely deliberated upon and fully re-considered and revised the whole of the evidence which has appeared upon its minutes, together with what the prisoner has urged in his vindication and defence, is of opinion that he the prisoner Charles Blackadar, Esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is guilty of the whole of the charges exhibited against him, and does accordingly sentence and adjudge him (the aforesaid Charles Blackadar) to be dismissed his Majesty's Service and rendered incapable of ever again serving his Majesty in any office civil or military, and it addition thereto, to make good the deficiency of (2000l.) two thousand pounds, Halifax Currency which sum is to be recovered and levied after the manner pointed out in the Mutiny Act."

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief directs, that the foregoing charges against Deputy Assistant Commissary General Charles Blackadar, together with the finding and Sentence of the Court, and his Majesty's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in his Majesty's Service.

By Command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-Gen.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 12.

FOREIGN POLICE.

Mr. HOBHOUSE stated, that, Lieutenant Blacquiere, while on his way to Corfu, on presenting his English passport at Rome to the Neapolitan Ambassador, he refused to sign it, and told him he should not pass through the Neapolitan territory. The Neapolitan Minister would give no reason for this conduct, and Lieut. Blacquiere was obliged to retrace his steps to Ancona. Mr. Hobhouse also stated, that the commercial correspondence between Spain and this country had been interrupted, for a letter forwarded to the House of Mr. Bowring had been opened, and those to whom it had been addressed had found in it the Proclamations of the Trappist and the Duke d'Angouleme instead of what it was expected to contain.—Mr. Hobhouse hoped the Rt. Hon. Secretary would see the propriety of examining into these matters.

Mr. CANNING said, he had written to the English Minister at Naples respecting the refusal to let Lieut. Blacquiere pass, as he was quite at a loss to know on what ground the refusal had taken place. As to the affair of the letter, when the disturbed state of Spain was considered, it was rather matter of surprise that so little interruption had been caused to the correspondence with that country.—The aggrieved, however, would always find him ready to do all in his power to obtain redress.

LAW OF MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

Mr. J. SMITH presented a Petition from the Merchants and Bankers of London, praying for an improvement in the law of lien on goods sent out on foreign ventures, and an alteration in the liabilities of the relationship between merchant and factor, for the greater facility of trade.—After some conversation, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

RUSSIAN TALLOW.

Sir THOS. LETHEBRIDGE presented a Petition from the butchers of Leadenhall Market, complaining of the glut of Russian tallow, and praying for an additional duty on its importation in which prayer Sir Thomas heartily concurred as necessary to protect the British interest; contending, the same time, that the additional duty would not fall upon the consumer!—Mr. HUME, Mr. MONCK, and Lord MILTON, opposed the doctrines of the Hon. Baronet; and Mr. RICARDO thought he ought immediately to be made Chancellor of the Exchequer, as he had discovered so easy a way of throwing the weight of taxation on foreigners;—for they had never yet been blessed with a Minister who could impose taxes without increasing the burthens of the people!—*(Laughter.)*

IRISH INSURRECTION ACT.

Mr. GOLBOURN expected the pain he felt at being obliged to call for a renewal of this Act; but such, he said, was the state of particular districts in Ireland, such the disposition to outrage which prevailed among the peasantry, such the general combination against property and the laws, that it was necessary to continue the Act as a temporary measure. The resistance to the laws was such, he said, in some parts of Ireland, that every effort was used to protect offenders; and, owing to the want of evidence, the number of prisoners discharged were as numerous as those put upon trial. It was therefore necessary to strengthen the hands of Government by this law, which would have the effect of confining persons to their dwellings during the night, under a severe penalty.—After making various observations on the advantages and necessity of this Act, Mr. G. moved for leave to continue it for a time to be limited.

Lord ALTHORP complained, that year after year no remedy but coercion was recommended for the evils with which Ireland was afflicted, and he wished to know whether such a system was always to continue? His Lordship enforced the absolute necessity of inquiry into the causes of these evils, for which there was ample time, as the present Act did not expire until August next. There must be something radically bad, he contended, in a system which produced such results; and he did think that the state of Ireland called for the serious considerations of the House. The Noble Lord concluded by moving, as an amendment, the following Resolution—"That it is the opinion of this House, that the coercive measures which have been repeatedly adopted since the union have failed to secure tranquility in Ireland, or to better the moral condition of the people, and that no solid improvement can be expected from a continuence of the system of compromise acted upon in the government of that country, strengthened as it has been by such temporary expedients; but that it is absolutely necessary to take into serious consideration the whole system of the laws and of their administration, with a view to such reform as shall secure the permanent peace of the country and the equal constitutional rights of the people."

Mr. J. SMITH seconded the amendment, expressing his regret at the course pursued by Government, and avowing his conviction, that it was the want of due instruction, which occasioned the evils in Ireland. He asked if this coercive system must not tend to degrade the people, and to hinder their moral improvement; and he called upon Government to try—at least to try—what would be the result of conciliation on a generous and grateful population.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought that the troubles of Ireland were caused by keeping the mass of the people under degrading distinctions; and the renewal of the Insurrection Act would serve only to add to the confusion and to perpetuate the degradation. He said that the case of the Greek Catholics under the Turkish Government bore the strongest resemblance to the treatment of the Irish Catholics by the Protestant Government of England.

Sir N. COLTHURST contended, that *too much forbearance* had been shown to the disaffected in

Ireland, who believed that leniency was a manifestation of fear. The danger was great, as the people were poorer and more distressed than ever, and severity was absolutely required.

Lord A. HAMILTON remarked, that the same desperate means had been proposed for these 20 years—had been tried over and over again—and has as often failed of success—what hope was there now, therefore, that they would be more successful than before?

Mr. PLUMKETT said, he should support the present measure until something better could be devised; and the Insurrection Act would show the wretches who kept Ireland in an agitated state, that they could not offend the laws with impunity.

SIR JOHN NEWPORT did not think that such measures would promote the welfare of Ireland, which Catholic Emancipation, he thought, would essentially advance.

Lord ENNISMORE did not think the provisions of the Insurection Act sufficiently severe, though it punished by transportation for seven years; which, in his judgement. was a trifle for a single man! Martial Law was the only terror in Ireland; and with this power the Lord-Lieutenant, he contended, ought to be invested, for the people feared the trial by a military tribunal. Unles strong measures were resorted to, rebellion would ensue.

Lord MILTON implored the House not to listen to such a speech made, as it appeared, for the purpose of hallooing the Government into acts of cruelty against the Irish people. Some means should be devised for educating the lower orders, as ignorance was a main cause of the mischiefs that prevailed. The Irish people were proverbial for the kindness of their hearts; and the fact was, they could be much better governed by love than by fear. Tranquillity was to be caused by inspiring confidence, not by an increase of severity.

Mr. PEEL considered the Insurrection Act a necessary though a temporary measure. He wished Ireland not to be governed by the military, but by a responsible police. Every means but that of Catholic Emancipation (which he did not think would succeed) had been tried, in order to tranquillize that country, and they had all failed. To enter upon a general inquiry would, in his judgment, answer no good end; so many subjects would be mixed up together, that they would become unintelligible.

Mr. S. RICE was convinced that the only way of giving relief to Ireland would be by employing the poor and promoting emigration. Such methods, and not martial law and insurrection acts, could alone cure the diseases of that country.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD was persuaded that the evils of Ireland arose from moral causes rather than misgovernment.

Mr. P. MOORE said, he had opposed this Act for the last 20 years, and should continue to oppose it. Ireland, he asserted, was in a worse condition than ever, owing entirely to the system of misgovernment.

Mr. BECHER said, that among the measures indispensible for the restoration of order in Ireland, were a reduction of rent, and a commutation of tithes. Such was the state of that country, that nothing but a military force prevented the Irish people from using the arms they obtained by night in open day, and in actual rebellion: he was therefore bound to support the measure, bad as it was, if the amendment was negatived, and he could get nothing better.

Sir F. BLAKE and Col. BAGWELL supported the original motion.

The House now divided, when the Amendment was negatived by 162 to 82,—and the origiual motion was carried.

Wednesday, May 14.

CONDUCT OF THE SHERIFF OF DUBLIN.

Several witnesses were examined, among them *Christopher Gilloney*, a Dublin Police Officer, who was before the Grand Jury, and who said that they heard his story of the riot with civility and patience, and nothing offensive took place while he was in the Jury-room. Witness had assisted to arrest Handwhich: he was not a member of an Orange Society, nor did he know that any of his brother officers were members.—*William Irvine*, another Police Officer, gave similar testimony as to what took place bebore the Grand jury.—After hearing some further evidence, the Committee obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

STATE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. HUME called the attention of the House to the situation of this colony, which, he said, though consisting of from 80 to 100,000 souls, was actually governed like a great ship; and Captains, Masters, and Lieutenants, were selected to administer justice, at the discretion of the Admiral, without any thing like a regular plan. The tyrannical exercise of power had been petitioned against in 1821; and Mr. Hume believed that it was still the practice in some parts of the island, when a complaint was made against one of the fishers, to order him a dozen lashes. The Hon. Member stated several instances of abuse in the administration of the laws; and dwelt upon the conduct of Mr. Carter, a Judge in one of the Courts, who, after ordering the sale of a Mr. Holland's property in the morning, went in the afternoon and purchased it himself, at a sixth part of its real value! The recent regulations, he said, had injured the fishery of the island, and enabled the Americans to outfish them on their own shores. The colonies complained that Sir C. Hamilton compelled many of them to pay fines for the renewal of leases long before the leases expired; that they had no independant legislature, tho' they were of sufficient importance to require one; *that they were taxed without being represented;* that they laboured under restrictions most prejudicial to the cultivation of the soil; and they prayed for their abolition; and also for proper application of their revenues, which they now stated to be misapplied. Under these circumstances, Mr. Hume trusted that no opposition would be made to the motion with which he intended to conclude,—"That a select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the state of the fisheries, the revenue, the laws, and the administration of justice in the island of Newfoundland, and to report the evidence taken, and their opinion, to the House."

Mr. WILMOT opposed the motion: He said that with regard to the Surrogate Courts, he had brought in a bill to amend their constitution; that a local legislature could never be established in the island, for there were no roads in the island; that in the winter there was no communication with the capital but by sea, which was not always free from danger; and that in summer the people of property were all engaged in the fishery. The proclamations of the Governor had ceased to be the law of the island, and the restrictions on cultivating the soil had been done away. He said that charges against Sir Charles Hamilton ought not to be made on such slight evidence; and that all the evils which could be removed would be remedied by the Bill he had introduced: inquiry therefore was unneeessary.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR thought that inquiry was especially necessary, for the management of the colony was shameful; and from being a flourishing establishment, it was now at the lowest ebb. To his own knowledge, lads of 17 years of age, Lieutenants in the Navy, had sat as Judges in the Surrogate Courts.

Messrs BRIGHT BUTTERWROTH, and Sir J. NEWPORT, supported the motion; which, on a division, was negatived by 43 to 27—a majority of 16.

The Examiner May 19.

The debate on the continuance of the Irish Insurrection Act, moved by Mr. GOULBURN on Monday evening, was one of fearful interest; yet if any thing could be more surprising than the unaltered wretchedness of Ireland, forming as she does a portion at once so extensive and so vital of this great civilized empire, it would be the inveterate apathy with which the bulk of our English countrymen regard the current, or rather the vortex of Irish public affairs. Instead of a limited monarchy and a loyal nation, Ireland has for ages presented to us the picture of a despotic oligarchy, and a people incessantly plotting or executing schemes of bloody insurrection. The picture remains unchanged: [illegible] on all sides admitted that a fresh grouping of the figures is now unavoidable. The Insurrection Act, an imperfect, but we believe indispensable expedient, has been again proposed by the Irish Minister to Parliament. Mr. GOULBURN was little more than a recommendation of this harsh and unconstitutional measure, on the express ground that it had not succeeded to the extent which he himself had promised at its former introduction, inasmuch as the tranquillity which the act was to establish had been left by it in a condition deplorably incomplete. But a reason—a characteristic reason, we must pronounce it—was discovered for the failure of the Insurrection Act, and by consequence a new motive for prolonging it, by two Irish members of the old school. Sir N. COLTHURST stated that too much forbearance had been evinced by the Irish Government, and that the people were afraid to give evidence against offenders. What cure, for evils like these? It was alleged, again, by Lord ENNISMORE, that the people of Ireland [illegible] danger," and ed by a "total contempt of [illegible]erwise governtherefore that they can be no other pledging that on ed but *by fear!* Now, acknowledged by the Lord better grounds than those adduce[illegible]

and Baronet, the Insurrection Act may be a necessary mischief, is it not dreadful that men are to be found, so high in station and in power over their fellow-subjects, upon whom experience is utterly thrown away? What was the state of Ireland in 1798; and the two or three years preceding—was it not a struggle between coercion and resistance? And did coercion under Lord CAMDEN and the Orangemen put down the rebellious spirit of the multitude? Was it not, on the contrary, reserved for Lord CORNWALLIS to extinguish the insurrection, by a return to the principles of humanity and mildness in his administration of the law? What is the whole history of Ireland since ELIZABETH, but that of a reign of terror? What but a living reproach to Lord ENNISMORE's maxim that the people of Ireland must be ruled by force? And well does he conclude his speech, by an illustration of the real wisdom of such a Government, when he affirms that a larger portion of the Irish are at this moment "ripe "for rebellion," than at any former period! We, indeed, have fears that the latter allegation is true. *The Times, May* 14.

For the following Paper on the State of Ireland we are indebted to the MORNING CHRONICLE of the 17th of June.

State of Ireland.—Despatches from the Marquess of WELLESLY, reporting the progress of his Excellency's measures from the 27th April till the 20th May last, have been printed and presented to the House of Parliament. The progress of the Insurgents in Cork, Limerick, and Clare, appears from them to have been in a considerable degree checked by the Police established in those districts. It would thus seem that the present system is not inefficient, as far as intimidation is concerned; for without having recourse to that *martial law* which certain individuals from Ireland so strenously recommend, Lord WELLESLY has succeeded in repressing the immediate violences to which the discontents of the peasantry incited them. We have particul pleasure in noticing the humane observatio one of the KING's Counsel, selected by the LIEUTENANT to carry the Insurrection effect, Mr. BLACLBURNE—"*the anxiet cape* (which he had just been describ *ed by persons of the worst character ry little reconcilable with the nati punishment of transportation has ence, or that it is generally disre* must distinguish between the portations as a punishment upo unconnected offenders of a metro manufacturing population, and santry so attached to their nat Irish. The object of PREVEN that to which Lord WELLES cularly directed the exertion employed by him; but it doe Magistracy are quite so ready as to avenge it.—In the fourth pers just printed, we have a M Magistrates, assembled at Cork "further measures should be gorously carried into effect," the been found insufficient to conterac notwithstanding its most strenu What measures the Magistrates perhaps, we are at little loss to sur LORD LIEUTENANT was of opini lice had been found insufficient, its own organization, and he re morial by suggesting that he should be furnished with the precedent application requisite to empower him to form, under the Constabulary Act, an effective body of Police. The suggestion, however, was not agreeable, and no application ensued. This transaction exhibits, in a very striking manner, the difficulty of Lord WELLESLEY's situation.—Between the violence of the Insurgents, on the one hand, and that of the gentry, on the other, his EXCELLENCY has a hard card to play.

We have before had occasion to express our regret that the LORD LIEUTENANT cannot, untill he receive such an applicatinn as has been mentioned, organize the body of Police contemplated in the Act above referred to. The restriction has tied up the hands of the LORD LIEUTENANT, and, in effect, prevented the advantage with which the general application of the Act would have been attended.

It occurs to us to mention, that the number of acquittals under the Insurrection Act bears a very astonishing proportion to the number of committals. Out of 103 persons committed in the county of Cork, from 28th April till 14th May, 18 only were convicted *i. e.* about *one-sixth!* The trials, be it remembered, are not by Juries, but by the Magistrates. The committals must have been scandalously incautious, if not worse. But this has long been the case in Ireland. By Parliamentary Returns, of September 1821, it appears that in 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818 the aggregate amount of committals in England and Wales was 43,408, the amount of convictions 29,594. During the same years the committals in Ireland were 43,838, the convictions 16,806. It will be seen that the number of committals in Ireland, and in England and Wales, was nearly the same, but that the convicti fewer, in the su sufficient u p

and oppression, until I had laid my hand upon the head of the principal delinquent, whosoever he might have been, or whatever his rank, his office, or supposed talents may be—and, Gentlemen, had I discovered that even the KING himself had been assenting to this foul plot, against his most loyal subjects, and the GRENVILLE part of his Cabinet aiding and abetting it, I would have impeached his MAJESTY's Prime Minister at the Bar of the House of Lords of high crimes and misdemeanors, for having sanctioned with his countenance, and protected by his influence, a continued series of dangerous and unconstitutional measures, at once degrading to the Sovereign, and destructive to his Empire."

The Orangemen seem quite ready for action, and very anxious to signalize themselves against the Popish rebels; we trust, however, that they will not succeed in urging the Catholics to that extremity they seem so vehemently to desire. Lord COMBERMERE has been selected by Sir H. LEES as the leader of his Orange army; we should like to know how his Lordship relishes the nomination.

"One ray of consolation however I derive amidst our dangers, from the consideration, that we have now a General indeed, to marshal our small but brave and disciplined army, and to lead us to victory; that gallant and accomplished soldier, LORD COMBERMERE, on whose judgment, prudence, and military talents, we may depend as on a rock of adamant in our day of trial. I hope Ministers will immediately strengthen his Lordship's resources, and enable him to act, when necessary, independent of Lord WELLESLEY. I expect the Orangemen can with ease and security to their families, assist the King's troops I earnestly request they will prepare their arms immediately, and wait with firm composure the result of what is at present arrangging by the

[redacted]

given by the Governor of Porto Rico, that no British Vessels, however bound, even to blockaded ports on the Spanish Main, shall be molested by any Spanish cruisers from that island. unless they should have arms or other munitions of war on board; and if any should be sent in, the Courts shall not be allowed to hold jurisdiction over them, though, in fact, he has no power whatever over the judges; but he will take upon himself the responsibility to order restitution forth with. We presume the same line of conduct has been exacted of the Colombian Government, and that this has, most likely, been the object of the mission of the commanders of his Majesty's ships sent a long the Spanish Main, since the arrival of the squadron under the orders of Sir Edward Owen, of which the *Valorous*, Captain Murray, was the first despatched, and must have touched at every port from Carupano, whence we heard of his first call going westward to Jamaica.

"Notwithstanding his condemnation of the ship *Aurora*, from Greenock and St. Thomas's to Honduras. the most wanton act of aggression, most assuredly, that could be committed, Sir Thomas Cochrane, after much remonstance, and some delay, did succeed in getting an order from the Spanish authorities of Porto Rico for the restoration of both ship and cargo to the owners, and though the cargo had been sold and distributed throughout the country, and the ship was a wreck not worth receiving back, still it was an admission in principle of their own wrong, and must serve as the best basis for reparation from the Spanish Government. From all this we may infer we shall have fewer acts of aggression upon British commerce in these seas for a time."

The Times, May, 22

North of Germany, and by the Hans Towns, provided she consents to give up her fleet to France.

"X. The Majesties of Russia and France will endeavour to come to some arrangement, that no Power shall in future be permitted to send merchant ships to sea, unless they have a certain number of ships of war.

(Signed) "KOURAKIN (L.S.)
"C. M. TALLEYRAND (L.S.)
"Prince of Benevento.

"*Tilsit, 7 July (25th June)* 1807."

Liverpool Mercury Feb. 28.

DISCOVERY OF TWO NEW FLUIDS IN THE CAVITIES OF CRYSTALS.

We understand that *two new Fluids*, possessing extraordinary physical properties, have been recently discovered by Dr. Brewster, in the crystallised cavities of *Tapaz*, *Quartz*, *Amethyst*, and *Chrysoberyl*. These cavities frequently occur in millions in a single specimen, and they are often so minute as to escape the cognisance of the highest magnifying powers.

The two fluids are in general perfectly transparent and colourless, and they exist in the same cavity, in actual contact, without mixing together in the slightest degree. One of them expands *thirty* times more than water; and at a temperature of about 80 degrees of Fahrenheit, it expands so as to fill up the vacuity in the cavity. When the vacuity is large in propotion to the quantity of fluid, a little additional heat convers it into vapour, which exhibits, in its formation and condensation, a series of beautiful optical phenomena. This fluid is also singularly voluble, so that a cavity with rectilineal sides forms a most delicate microscopic level.

[illegible] which invariably accompa- [illegible] than com- [illegible]

Moore, of Rostherne, who died at the of 99, the friends of the deceased were according to her directions, regaled with bottled ale, 35 years old, which bad been kept purposely for the occasion.

The members of the Royal Yacht Club are now getting their vessels ready for sea, at the Isle of Wight. The Antelope, Lord Willoughby de Broke; Lady of the Lake. George Halliday, Esq.; Elizabeth, T. A. Smith, Esq. and many others, are in a great state of forwardness Sir George Thomas, Bart., and Sir George Leeds, Bart. in their beautiful yachts, the Eliza and Ruby, have already commenced their aquatic excursions within the Wight. The Duke of Norfolk is expected early this season with his yacht from Colchester; she is a yawl-rigged vessel, of 120 tons.

To the great terror of poachers and to the amusement of the learned, a notice is stuck up in a plantation near Swaffham, "That man traps, spring guns, and poliflosboros, are set in these grounds;" the former conceive it to be some dreadful slaughtering machine, whilst the latter are divided in opinion whether it is a loud sound or resounding.

Quarrel between Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Brougham.—At the Lancaster Assizes, held last week, a violen quarrel ensued between Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Brougham, in which both parties were highly enraged. This hot rencontre occurred during the trial of a civil case, in which Mr. Scarlett, in his passion, designated Mr. Brougham a *frothy declaimer*.—This called from Mr. Brougham one of the most severe chastisements Mr. Scarlett ever received, which so enraged the latter, that as an eye witness observed, had the two gentlemen been sufficiently near each other, he (Mr. Scarlett) would assuredly have dashed his brief in Mr. Brougham's face. The Judge said he must put a top to the trial, by calling on a fresh case, [illegible]ess the quarrel immediately ceased.—*Cal[illegible] Journal.*

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

[illegible] has been received from Sir R. Wilson [illegible] constituents, in which he says: "To- [illegible]ter the ranks as a private Grena- [illegible]o batalion of dispensable militia, [illegible]e Government of Spain afterwards [illegible] service. I and my companions [illegible]t instance of conforming to the [illegible] Those companions are Lieute- [illegible]t, late of the British Staff in [illegible]ost distinguished officer and [illegible], and a grandson of Lord [illegible]e out as a volunteer to share [illegible]who, I am certain, will do [illegible]"

[illegible] fool Master WILSON has [illegible]rst he leaves his country and [illegible] join the Spaniards—having [illegible]f the army he travels with [illegible]ving arrived, and been sere- [illegible] *no command*, be gets measur- [illegible] soldier's uniform, upon which [illegible]pon his dressing-gown, or any [illegible]ght happen to wear,) he sticks [illegible] which he has at various times [illegible]he continental Monarchs, the [illegible]f whom forms the theme of his [illegible]guage he does not understand. [illegible]les his musquet, and falls into [illegible]o Militia! [illegible] good fun for Tom Fool him-

self, but it is by no means so agreeable to the Captains and Lieutenant. Colonels upon this *private* Militia man's *staff*—drilling in sultry weather is rather a silly diversion—mark the result—The DUKE D' ANGOULEME is safe in Madrid, and, in all probability, FERDINAND with him at this very moment—the value of the fine *cry of liberty* which we have heard in Spa-fields, and at Cumberland-gate, and in various other places, has been duly ascertained on the continent; and there we have WILSON *our* Member of Parliament, stumping along sandy roads with a heavy firelock on his shoulder, a subject not only of Spain, but of ridicule to every man in England.

When the CHRONICLE, a paper to whose braggings truth sets no limits, begins to whimper, it seems that honour and honesty are flourishing, and treason and revolution are on the decline.—For three days has that wretched Whig been wiping its eyes, and groaning, and by way of reproach it tells its readers yesterday that it is entirely *the fault* of the English that there is to be no murdering, no burning, no pillaging, no slaughter, no confusion in Spain.

In the *Journel des Debats* is a paragraph stating that the DUKE D'ANGOULEME will treat with *no* General—with nobody but FERDINAND the KING, *at liberty*. In this declaration we look in vain for that imbecility, that half-measured caution with which this French Prince has been so manfully charged by our *Liberals*; and when we contrast FACTS as they exist with the only *Constitutional* state paper which has been circulated, we mean SIR ROBERT the Militia-man's letter to his friend, MR. WOODENSPOON, of Bengal-place, Kent-road, it certainly strikes us that the zeal of the Militia-man must have got the better of his judgment.

We think, however, that the letter itself is a bautiful specimen of political literature—the "best regards to MRS. W." at the conclusion of it shews too an amiable recollection of the pleasures of Bermondsey and Tooley-street, which even the VIVAS of the Spanish mob failed to eradicate from the HERO'S mind. We trust the gallant Militia-man will write a little more.

If WILSON'S father (the English CLAUDE) were alive at this moment, and had heard that his son had been enlisting under Spanish *banners* he would *technically* have said to him, "BOB, BOB, my boy, however much these COLOURS may suit your PALLATE, I am afraid they will woefully injure your next CANVAS!"

And so we predict they will.

[*John Bull, June 2.*

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, MAY 17.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY V. BARCLAY, TRITTON, AND CO.

This was an action by the East India Company against the firm of Barclay and Co., bankers, to recover a sum of 35,000l. which the plaintiffs had paid, as they alleged, on the faith of the defendants' indemnity, and which afterwards they were obliged to pay over again, in consequence of the decision of a court of law, that the original, payment was improperly made. In 1809 a gentleman named Hope, who had been long resident at Madras, determined on returning to England; and in order more safely to transmit his effects, converted them into bills drawn on the East India Company by the Presidency of Madras, and remitted the bills to a gentleman named Card, residing in London, and carrying on business in partnership with a person named Davis. He took his own passage in a ship called the *Jane, Duchess of Gordon*, which was lost, and in which he unfortunately perished. Before his fate was known, the bills reached the hands of Mr. Card, who had been accustomed to act for him under a power of attorney, and who then kept cash with Barclay and Co., as his bankers. Mr. Card took on himself to endorse the bills to Barclay and Co., "by procuration of Mr. Hope," in order that they might obtain payment from the Company when the bills should become due, but without receiving from them any value. Messrs. Barclay and Co., in their turn, endorsed the bills, which, with these endorsements, were presented to the Company for payment; and the Company, finding that Mr. Card had a power of attorney, which they conceived gave him authority to endorse as Mr. Hope's agent, paid the bills; and Mr. Card received the amount for which they were drawn. After the proceeds had thus passed into the hands of Mr. Card, who, with his partner, subsequently became insolvent, news was received of the misfortune which terminated Mr. Hope's life. His next of kin, Mr. James Murray, obtained administration of his estate and effects, and demanded of the East India Company payment of the bills, on the ground that Mr. Card had no authority to endorse them, and that therefore the payment made to Mr. Card's endorsees was made by the Company in their own wrong. The administrator enforced this claim by action, and ultimately succeeded, on the ground that Mr. Card had exceeded his authority, and that therefore the Company were still liable to pay the amount of the bills. Upon this decision, the Company paid the bills over again to Mr. Murray, and sought by the present action to obtain repayment from Barclay and Co., who, they contended, had, by endorsing the bills, given such sanction to the act of Mr. Card as rendered them liable for its results.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE left two questions of fact to the jury: first, whether the East India Company were induced to pay the bills by the defendant's endorsement, or by the endorsement of Mr. Card, and the power of attorney under which he professedly acted; and secondly, whether the defendants had any interest in the bills, or were merely the agents for Mr. Card in the transaction.

On this direction, the jury found—first, that the Company did not pay the bills on the faith of the endorsement of the defendants; and secondly, that the defendants were merely agents, and had no property in the bills, or interest in their proceeds.

It was agreed that the finding should be taken as a special verdict, the legal effect of which may be solemnly determined by the Court.

SAUNDERS V. FARK.

This was an action on the case, brought by the owner of a fishing smack, called the *Princess of Wurtemberg*, against the Pilot of the East India Company's ship the *Berwickshire*, to recover compensation for the injury done to the smack by the negligence of the defendant.

It appeared in evidence on the part of the plaintiff, that on the morning of the 1st of January, 1822, his smack, which was bound for London with a cargo of live cod, was lying at anchor in a reach of the river Thames, called the Lower Hope, which is a usual place of anchorage. At this time, the day being perfectly calm, the *Berwickshire* was dropping down the river with the tide, stern foremost, her sails set, but with no wind to fill them. The crew of the smack, which lay nearly in the middle of the river, called out to the *Berwickshire* to drop anchor; but that vessel continued its course, and ultimately came in contact with the smack, and occasioned damage, which was estimated (by consent) at 30l. The witnesses for the plaintiff represented that a vessel dropping down the river with the tide, in a calm, is entirely unmanageable except by dropping the anchor; that, had this measure been adopted, the accident would not have happened; that the crew of the smack could have adopted no better means than they took to guard against the danger brought on them by the perseverance of the *Berwickshire* in her course; and that there was ample room for the Indiaman to pass on either side of the smack without incurring any chance of injury.

Mr. BROUGHAM addressed the jury for the defendant. He contended that the crew of the smack had no business to anchor in the middle of the channel, and expect great vessels to sail round them: it was as if a donky cart should be posted in the middle of the road, stock still, and the York waggon, with its eight horses, be compelled to take a circuit round it. (A laugh.) He would show that there was not room for the *Berwickshire* to pass, in deep water, on either side, in consequence of the flats extending into the bed of the river; that the crew of the smack were not on deck when that ship came in sight; and that the accident really arose from the Captain altering the position of the helm, in contradiction to the directions given by the pilot, who did all he could to prevent the injury.

The learned Counsel called witnesses to sustain all the parts of this case.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, after observing that, in point of law, a smack or any other vessel had a right to anchor in any part of the river, left the jury to judge from whose negligence the accident arose. The jury immediately found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 30l.

The Times, May 19.

BOW-STREET.

LITERARY POACHING RADICALISM, &c.—*Benbow*, the once flaming radical, who called himself *vox populi* and kept a shop at the corner of St. Clement's Church-yard, for the sale of twopenny trash and seditious caricatures—he who, when food became cheap, and sheen radicalism went out like the snuff of a candle—stinking in the nostrils even of the very multitude, took upon himself the office of pander to the said multitude—administering to its evil passions, by supplying it with cheap obscenity, in the shape of "Rambler's Magazine," "*Faublas'* Adventures," &c.—*this man, this* ex-radical, this *Benbow*, was brought before the Magistrate on Saturday last, charged, *pro forma* with publishing books without the printer's name but *de facto* with poaching upon the literary property of others. And, what is still more unique and *comme il faut*, the principle witness against him was a brother *Rad*—the identical little red-headed, dirty-faced, vast-mouthed, sunb-nosed, negro-lipped, broad-brimmed, bellowing, young Quaker who used to carry Mister Hunt's scarlet tin-pudding-cup-cap of liberty before him to the Westminster election every morning, with a great flaming

bunch of blood-red ribbons pinned upon his battered whitey-brown shallow; in short, "my good friend *Mister Dugdale*," as Mister Hunt delighted to call him. Oh! your real *Rads* are rare fellows!—prevent their preying upon the public, and they will devour each other.

The information to which Benbow was now called upon to plead, was laid by Mr. James Power, music seller in the Strand, charging him the said Benbow wi h having printed and published a certain book, called "Melodies, Irish and National, by Thomas Moore," without having set forth the name of the printer therein; whereby he had incurred a panalty of 20*l.* under the Statute 39 Geo. III., cap. 75, sec. 27.

Mr. Power, it seems, purchased the copy-right of Moore's Melodies, at an expense of nearly 4,000*l*; and they were no sooner published than Master Benbow lays hold of a copy, strikes off a cheap edition with a *radical lie* in the title-page, setting forth that it is printed at Pisa by one Erasmo Perchina, and gluts the market with them at 2s. a piece, before Mr. Power can well turn himself round. Under this attack upon his property, Mr. Power very judiciously determined upon seeking a summary redress before the Magistrate, under the Act above mentioned, in preference to instituting a civil action against a man who, with all his versatility and cunning, has recently sworn himself to be worth nothing.

Mr Clarke, the Solicitor (of Craven-street), appeared in support of the information, and the first witness he called was *William Dugdale*, the dirty little sham Quaker above described. He came forward as dirty as ever; but before he was sworn Mr, Cooper, the Barrister, begged to put a few questions to him touching his faith.

"You are about to be sworn, Sir," said Mr. Cooper, "upon the Evangelists, and I wish to ask you whether you believe in them?"

The standard-bearer hesitated a moment, and then said, "I don't think it's a fair question at all."

Mr. Cooper appealed to the Magistrates; and they decided that it was not only a *fair* question, but a very proper one; whereupon the standar-bearer said, if the question was repeated he would *try* to answer it.

Mr. Cooper repeated the question. "You are about to be sworn upon the Evangelists; do you believe in the Revelation by them promulgated?"

"You mean—do I believe in the divinity of Christ?" said the standard-bearer inquiringly.

"I will put the question in another way," replied Mr. Cooper. "Do you believe that, having kissed that book in witness of the truth, you would incur a greater punishment by speaking falsely than you otherwise would have done?"

"Certainly not," replied the greasy little standard-bearer. "I should have no fear of any other punishment than that which the *law* provides for perjury. My kissing that book would not influence me either way—as to whether I should speak truth or falshood; but I would speak truly for my *character's* sake."

Mr. Cooper now contended that the evidence of this witness could not be received after the declaration he had made; and the Magistrates being of the same opinion, the Solicitor for the prosecution said he was not at all desirous of pressing the evidence of a man who professed such tenets. So the little sham-quaker, much to the satisfaction of his brother *Rad*, was told he might go about his business.

Thomas Middleton was next called. He was a decent-looking young man, and he deposed that he was with Dugdale when he purchased the book entitled, "*Molodies, Irish and National*," &c. at Benbow's shop, in Castle-street, Leicester-quare. Dugdale received it from a boy behind the counter, and paid two shillings for it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cooper.—I do not get my living by laying informations, and I never had any thing to do with an information before, nor did I ever give evidence upon one. I am clerk to Mr. Trigge, a respectable West India merchant; and I happened to be a witness in this affair, because I attend to Mr. Power's books every evening when my other business is over.

Mr. Clarke submited that he had now proved the *publication* by the defendant; and he was proceeding to call witnesses to prove the *printing* also, but the Magistrates held that proof of the publishing was sufficient, and that had been proved satisfactorily.

Mr. Cooper, having first objected that there was no evidence to show any connexion between the defendant and the boy who was alleged to have sold the book, which objection the Magistrate overruled, addressed the Bench in mitigation of the penalty. The Act under which the information was laid, he said, was passed for the prevention of treasonable and seditious practices, and he should be sorry to have it go forth to the world that the Melodies of Moore contained any thing treasonable or seditious; which would be the inference from an infliction of the whole penalty. The Act of the 51st Geo. III, in reference to the Act under which this information was laid, provided for a material mitigation in cases where there should appear to be nothing treasonable or seditious. The defendant, too, was unable to pay a severe penalty, as his affidavits, on a recent occasion before the Court of King's Bench, made manifest. Besides, he was willing to undertake to sell no more copies of this work; and therefore, under all the circumstances he trusted the Magistrates would consider the lowest possible penalty an adequate punishment.

The Magistrate—I wish to ask Mr. Clarke whether there is any thing immoral in the work?

Mr. Clarke replied there was not. Mr, Power's only motive in laying this information was the protection of his own property; the copy-right of the work in question having cost him nearly 4,000*l*.

Mr. Cooper—That has nothing at all to do with the present question. If Mr. Power has suffered in his pocket by the act of Mr. Benbow, that may be ground for civil action, but it cannot be of any weight here.

Mr. Clarke replied, that according to the affidavits of Mr. Benbow already alluded to, he was in a state of actual insolvency, and therefore it was idle to talk of a civil action against such a man.

The Magistrate, having conferred with his colleagues on the bench, said the defendant must discontinue the sale of the work, as it was a direct invasion of the property of another person. He had declared his determination of so discontinuing it, and upon that consideration he would mitigate the penalty to 10*l.* instead of 20*l.*

Benbow then prayed for a fortnight to pay it in; but he was told he was at the mercy of the informant, at whose request a warrant to levy might immediately issue.

The Morning Herald,—May 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.

Sir,—The following information respecting the New Marriage, Act may probably interest some of your fair readers.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

BENEDICT.

MARRIAGE:—THE NEW BILL.

The Bill introduced into the House of Lords, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, founded on the Report of their Lordship's Committee on the State of the Marriage Laws generally; is entitled "an Act for amending the Laws respecting the solemnization of Marriages in England." The following are its leading provisions:—

After the preamble of the expediency of this Act, it repeals after the 1st of November next, the 26 George II. c. 33. (for the better prevention of Clandestine Marriages), and 4 George IV. c. 5. (an Act of the present Session repealing certain provisions of the Marriage Act of last Session.)

It then enacts the publications of bans, as at present practised. Also authorizing such publications in Chapels, by the Bishop, with the consent of the Patron and Incumbent.

Notice of the names, and place, and time of abode of parties, to be given to Ministers seven days before publication of bans.

Ministers not punishable for marrying minors without consent of parents, &c. unless they have notice of dissent; if dissent publicly declared, publication of bans void.

Re-publication of bans necessary, if marriage not solemnized within three months.

Licenses to be granted to marry in the church, &c. of such parish only, wherein one of the parties resided for fifteen days before, and where caveat entered, no issue till matter examined by judge, and oath to be taken before the Surrogate, before license is granted. Bond not to be required before granting license. Consent of parents, &c. where parties under age.

Persons solemnizing marriage in any other place than a church or chapel, or without bans or licence, or under pretence of being in holy orders, shall be transported. Prosecution to be commenced within three years. Marriage to be void, where persons wilfully marry in any other place than a church, &c. or without bans or licence.

Voidability for want of consent of father, &c. by suit commenced within twelve months.

Liability of the husband for the charge of maintenance of wife and children during the coverture, to continue after the avoidance of the marriage. And when marriage solemnized between parties under age, contrary to this act, by false oath or fraud, the guilty party to forfeit all property accruing from the marriage.

Proof of the actual residence of the parties not necessary to the validity of a marriage, whether after bans or by license.

No suit shall be had to compel celebration of marriage by reason of any contract of marriage. Marriages to be in the presence of two witnesses, and to be registered.

Persons convicted of making a false entry, or of forging, &c. any such entry; or of forging,

&c. any license; or of destroying such register; to be transported.

Act not to extend to Royal Marriages, nor to the marriage of Quakers and Jews. This Bill occupies thirteen folio pages.

NABOB OF ARCOT'S DEBTS.

The Commissioners appointed by the 46th of the late King, and under an agreement concluded July, 1805, between the East India Company and the private creditors of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, have, by order of Parliament, just printed their *nineteenth Report*, consisting of one hundred folio pages. The following is the sum total statement of their claims:—

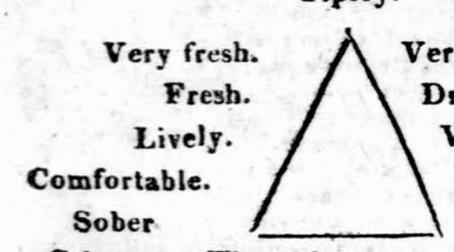
	£. s. d.
The agregate sterling amounts of the claims, specified in the lists formerly presented to this Honourable House, and in this continuation, as nearly as can be calculated from the imperfect manner in which many of the claims are stated, is	30,110,225 4 9½
To this aggregate must be added, the amount of sums, as far as can at present be ascertained, which were either not extended at all in the said lists, or only in part extended	35,382 0 0
Total	£30,145.607 4 9½

The Commissioners having decided absolutely on many claims, since the last Report, state the grounds of such decision, and lay before the House copies of the Awards made. Those Awards occupy this Report. One claim is numbered 4,418. The following is an abstract of the amount of the adjudications to the date of the present Report, viz.—

Aggregate of Absolute Adjudications in favour of parties	2,419,226 17 9¼
Aggregate of Provisional Adjudications in favour of parties	40,000 17 10
	£2,459 227 15 7¼
Aggregate of Absolute Adjudications against the parties, including the portions disallowed in claims favourably adjudicated	27,117,802 18 8¼
Total	£ 29,577,030 14 3¼

THE PYRAMID OF DRINK.

The operation of drink in its various degrees may be represented by a pyramid, thus.



Sobriety.—The sober moments which immediately succeed to dinner are the most miserable in existence. The langour, the sense of utter inefficacy, mental and bodily, are dreadful. After a few glasses you ascend the first step of the pyramid, and become *comfortable.* In this state you are not much disposed to talk. There is a tranquil luxury in your feelings, and a reverie comes on, which, if you drink no more, is likely to terminate in sleep. A philosopher seldom passes the point except in company.

Drink on and you step up to *lively.* Now you begin to talk, and your remarks are smart and pertinent. You have the reasoning power in high perfection, but aided withal by a happy fertility of illustration. This may be considered as a mental aurora announcing that the sun of fancy is about to rise from the 'purple wave.'

Fresh.—There is more fire and colour in your ideas now, for that sun has risen. You grow more eloquent and less logical. Your jokes are capital—in your own estimation. Your perceptions are still tolerably clear, beyond yourself.

Very fresh.—Your conversation is more and more highly coloured. Your eloquence is impassioned, and you overwhelm your companions with a flood of talk. You begin to suit the action to the word. Ideas not quite coherent, but language still tolerably distinct and correct.

Tipsey.—Now on the top of the pyramid you begin to grow giddy. Gestures very vehement, and epithets much exaggerated. Argumentative, but not rational. Words considerably abridged, and ideas lamentably obscured,

Very Tipsey.—You find out that you have a turn for vocal music, and regale your friends with a solo. Speechify in incoherent language, and evince a most decided tendency to mischief and locomotion. Proud as a peacock, stout as a lion, and amorous as a dove.

Drunk.—Perversely quarrelsome, and stupidly good-natured. Dealing much in shake hands, and knock downs. Tongue stammering and feet unsteady.

Very Drunk.—Abortive efforts to appear sober. See every thing double. Balance totally lost, you drift about like a ship in a hard gale. Vocabulary reduced to a few interjections.

Stupidly Drunk.—Head and stomach topsy-turvy. Eyes fixed and glaring. Utter incapacity of speech and locomotion, accompanied with an indistinct yet horrid consciousness of your situation.

Dead Drunk.—An apoplectic sleep. and confused dreams of the devil or your creditors.

Morning Herald.

DIALOGUE.

[From the *Cambridge Tart.*]

ON THE EXTRAVAGANT TERMS OF FLATTERY, WHICH MR. HAYLEY AND MISS SEWARD USED IN COMPLIMENTS TO ONE ANOTHER, PORSON FREQUENTLY INDULGED MUCH SATIRICAL OBSERVATION.

The following dialogue, from Porson's pen, is supposed to have taken place between the parties.

MISS SEWARD *loquitur.*

Tuneful poet! Britain's glory!
Mr. Hayley, that is you.

HAYLEY *re-pondent.*

Ma'am, you carry all before you;
Trust me, Lichfield swan, you do.

MISS SEWARD.

Ode didatic, epic, sonnet,
Mr. Hayley, you're divine.

MR HAYLEY.

Ma'am, I'll take my oath upon it,
You yourself are all the nine!

THE LATIN OF THE IRISH.

——"*Surgere,*
Hic Via est—Latine loquere."

A reverend *Irish* Gentleman, at the public meeting for disseminating the Bible among ignorant heathens, in Russia, Tartary, *Limerick*, and elsewhere, is reported to have pointed the *astonishment* of his hearers, to an Act of Parliament of about 300 years ago, which enacted that the colony of English Clergy should preach to the poor wild Irish in Latin; when these simple people could not comprehend the uncouth Saxo-Norman-Danish, Low-Dutch-dialect, which was called English in that day.

Surely this reverend gentleman has observed little of his country or countrymen, in history or personally, for the last century; or he would know, that after losing or being deprived of every connexion with the rest of humanity, "*toto orbe fere divisos,*" in almost all points, *one* means was fortunately left to them, to rescue themselves from utter barbarity—and that was, the Latin tongue; clung to by their Romish Clergy, and much more generally taught and *learned.* (which are very *distinct* things in languages), even in the poorer classes among them, than it was in any other country in those days, or is even *now* with us.

This single faculty of accident had saved this people in the two last centuries, from utter mental and politic degradation; which a teaching, confined to their own patois, or unwritten jargon, would have surely consummated long since,, instead of leaving it to be *just now* completed.

With this poor means alone, but so well suited to inform and *elevate* them, by classical association; they were able, at least, to assist a little as Excisemen, or as tax-gatherers at home; but were better fitted for emigration, to both Americas, to Portugal, Spain, France and Rome; England and India, for a long time being close shut up to them.

By this single circumstance and means has it happened, that since the year 1650, the Irish emigration has flourished, influenced or *ruled* as it has done, in the Americas, in Spain, Portugal, or France, as soldiers, Generals Marshals Confessors, Bishops, Senators, courtiers, and *favourites* of Kings often—always, of Queens and Princesses. The personal nomenclature of all these countries is never before us, without furnishing abundant proof who are, and have been, the actors or leaders, the prompters of most of the acts or changes in them.

With us, this Milesian race has not so long made its way; but it has at last become *fully lord* of the ascendent here, as elsewhere. Swift, Goldsmith, Parnell, Murphy, Sheridan, Burke, Grattan, Beresfords, Wellesleys, Hastings, Castlereagh, Canning, Croker, Moore, Brisbane, M'Carthys, Jervis, Doyle, Nagle, Cunningham, Bloomfield, and a thousand others, "*quos nunc perscribere* longum *est,*" are enough to prove how the Milesian race has vindicated its powers, *in migration, at last* among *us*, as it had long before done through all the Catholic part of Souther-Europe, and all the *young* countries of the wesn tern hemisphere.

And all this advantage of ascendancy among foreigners, and even with the Sassenachs, they have owed, after their natural faculties, their attachment to religion, and to feats in arms with, male or female combatants,—to the Latin language only. Many symptoms appear to show that they are not yet "*au bout de leur Latin.*"

Herald 8th May, 1823.

SCOTUS.

BURNS' HIGHLAND MARY.

In the west church-yard of Greenock, without a stone to mark the place, slumber the ashes of Burns' Highland Mary. On a late visit to that town, curiosity, and a hope of eliciting some particulars respecting the object of the poet's love induced us to pay a visit to the mother of Mary Campbell, now residing there. We found her a tidy, hale old woman, of fourscore, seated beside her "wee bit ingle," and busily employed at her spinning wheel, with the product of which, and a little assistance

from the parish, she manages to eke out a sort of livelihood. Her daughter Mary soon became the subject of conversation, and we found her extremely communicative.—She stated that when her daughter came from Ayrshire, she spoke often of the correspondence she had there maintained with Burns, and said that he repeatedly offered her his hand, and told her he would come to any part of the Highlands and marry her. He likewise mentioned that it was then his intention to go to the West Indies, but he said in the event of this taking place, he would settle a yearly sum upon his Highland Mary until he returned. Burns' gallantry by this time formed a theme for gossips, and Mary almost dreaded a union with one whom her friends condemned as a rake. Had she survived, these objections would have been surmounted: but, alas! their farewell was spoken—ere they were long separated, the resistless arm of death numbered Mary among his victims, and she was mingled among the 'clods of the valley,' while the bard, unconscious of his loss, was revelling in visionary prospects of domestic bliss. Impatient at the delay and silence of his betrothed, Burns wrote repeatedly to the Highlands, but could obtain no information to quiet his soul. At length he addressed a letter of inquiry to her uncle at Greenock, and by him the melancholy truth was unfolded. To one whose bosom was so tenderly alive to all the finer feelings and passions, this proved an overwhelming blow—his mental anguish was affecting in the extreme, and his sorrows were vented in the well-known impassioned address "To Mary in Heaven." After Mary's death several letters from Burns, breathing all the ardour and enthusiasm which characterised his effusions, were discovered in her chest. These, with a letter addressed to Mrs. Campbell by her intended son-in-law, were committed to the flames by the ruthless hand of one of Mary's brothers. The last parting scene between the youthful lovers, as described by the Poet, was extremely impressive: after spending "a day of parting love" on "the bonny banks o' Ayr," they stood on the opposite banks of a limpid rivulet, and, across the streame, xchanged Bibles, and vows of eternal fidelity. The Bible which Burns that day placed in the hands of his soul's idol, is now in the possession of her sister at Ardrossan. It is a pocket bible in two volumes. Upon the broads of the 1st vol. is inscribed, in the hand-writing of Burns, "And ye shall not swear by my name falsely—I am the Lord." Levit. chap. xix. 12th verse. On the 2d vol. "Thou shalt not for-swear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oath." Matt. chap. v. 33d verse; and upon a blank leaf to each, 'Robert Burns, Mossgiel.'

The following, taken from the "Christian Remembrancer," for May 1823. forms part of the Report of the Assosiates of the late Revd. Dr. Bray, a society instituted for the "Conversion of adult Negroes, and the education of their children."

"Dr. Bray had, by the many known instances of his zeal for the propagation of Christianity, recommended himself to the esteem of Mr. D'Alone, private Secretary to King William. This pious gentleman bequeathed a certain proportion of his estate to Dr. *Bray* and his *Associates*, *towards erecting a Capital Fund or Stock, for Converting the Negroes in the British Plantations.*

"Finding, however, after a time, almost insuperable obstacles to the instruction of the *adult* Negroes, the *Associates* turned their attention chiefly to the instruction of Negro *Children*, who, being born in *America*, and understanding our language, may easily be taught the great truths of our holy Religion*. With this view, in 1760, schools for *Negro* children were opened in different parts of *America*, under the care and inspection of worthy persons, who charitably engaged to see that the children were properly instructed in the principles of Christianity, and that the great and necessary duties of obedience and fidelity to their masters, and humility and contentedness with their condition, were duly impressed on their minds.

"In these schools very many poor Negroes were brought up in the fear of God, and the faith of the Gospel; and approved themselves good Christians, and of steady fidelity to their masters. But, from the changing circumstances of that country, the *Associates* were induced to open schools in other situations; and they have now, on their regular establishment, four in Nova Scotia; two in Philadelphia; and one at Nassau, in New Providence, of the Bahama Islands†.

"In reflecting on these "Designs of the *Associates* of the late Dr. *Bray*," some observations of Archbishop *Secker* occur forcibly to the mind. "Why," says he, "it is sometimes asked, are so many nations without the knowledge or belief of the Christian Religion? Partly, because Christians have neglected to acquaint them with it; or mixed it with corruptions; or disgraced it with wickedness of life. But we have assurance given us, that the time shall arrive, when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of the Lord and his Christ‡, in a fuller sense than they have ever been yet. And perhaps the times already past may bear only a small proportion to that joyful future season, when Religion shall be rightly understood, and universally practised, mankind be happy, and God glorified. Blessed are they that shall live in this state of things: more blessed they that shall contribute to it§."

In a letter from the Rev. Wm. Hepwith, dated Nassau, New Providence, June 4, 1822, we have the following gratifying statement:

"I have the pleasure to inform you that the good work of the *Associates* in giving education to the poor black and coloured population of this Island, already shews itself in the more orderly demeanour, the more regular attendance upon public worship, of those who have been instructed by the late Mr. *Paul*, and now by Mr. *Watkins*. I herewith send a correct statement of the progress of the children to this time; the first class contains thirty children; they are reading the Bible, writing and cyphering; four of them have reached Practice, and of the rest some are in Reduction, and others in minor Rules; they are also perfect in reciting the Catechism. The second class of twenty are reading the Testament, writing on slates, and are the greater part in the rudiments of arithmetic, and are learning the Catechism. The third class of twenty are spelling words of two and three syllables, making letters and figures on a slate, and learning the Catechism. The fourth class of sixteen are at the sand tray and first cards."

[*Christian Remembrancer,—May.*

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* "Though the establishment of schools for the instruction of youth seems the surest and most efficacious method of diffusing a proper knowledge of our holy Religion among the Negroes; yet the Associates have not been inattentive to the instruction of adults, but have, from time to time, sent to divers provinces, Bibles, Testaments, Common Prayers, and other religious books and tracts, to be distributed to such adult Negroes as could read, and would promise to make a good use of them, and instruct their brethren."

† "Since the year 1800, the *Associates* have sent out, for the use of the children in the schools in Nova Scotia and the Bahama Islands, suitable assortments of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Psalters, Religious Tracts, and school books" ‡ Rev. xi. 15.

§ Archbishop Secker's Sermons, Vol. iv. S. xi.

FROM THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

Missionary Hymn.

We have been requested by a Subscriber, to give insertion to the following poetical composition, said to be from the pen of our present Bishop. It was composed for the purpose of being sung in Whittington Church, Shropshire, when his Lordship preached a sermon in behalf of the Church Missionary Society. The classic elegance of the lines—not common in sacred poetry, and the truly apostolic spirit which breathes in them, proclaiming peace on earth and good will to man, afford us pleasure in giving them a ready insertion.

I.

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand;
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from Error's chain.

II.

What though the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,
Tho' every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile;
In vain with lavish kindness,
The gifts of God are strown;
The heathen in his blindness
Bows down to wood and stone.

III.

Shall we whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted,
The lamp of life deny?
Salvation! oh! Salvation!
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till each remotest nation
Has learnt Messiah's name!

IV.

Waft, waft, ye winds, His story,
And you, ye waters, roll,
Till, like a sea of glory,
It spreads from pole to pole;
Till o'er our ransom'd nature,
The Lamb for sinners slain,
Redeemer, King, Creator,
In bliss, returns to reign.

BOMBAY—Printed for the *PROPRIETORS*, in Rampart Row No. 4.

ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their station are requested to give notice to the PURVOE who will pay due attention to their orders.

Bombay Gazette

Extraordinary.

Wednesday, November 12, 1823.

The Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Wednesday November 12 1823.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Columbia Captain Chapman from Liverpool the 24 July.—We must apologize to our readers for the very scanty information we have to lay before them, but the Columbia is almost destitute of newspapers or private letters. We have only been able for the present to collect the following news.

The Columbia brings no Passengers.

When the Columbia sailed, Cadiz was Blockaded by five or six French line of battle Ships and Frigates.

The King of Spain was there.

The British Cabinet, thro' Mr. Canning, had, towards the close of the Session, again avowed its determination to adhere to a strict neutrality, in respect to France and Spain.

The Bill for removing the disabilities to which British Shipping under 350 Tons was subjected, in not being allowed to clear out from British Ports for India, is we understand, passed.

The Cumbrian and James Sibbald were expected to leave the 24 July for Bombay.

We hear that the Judges who are to form the Supreme Court at this Presidency have been appointed, but we have been unable to obtain their names.

A private letter dated Perpignan 6th July, published in the *Constitutionnel*, states that a revolution had taken place at Palma in the Island of Majorca and th the palace of the Inquisition had be destroyed.

The same paper states that Mina had suffered severely from the c quences of a fall from his horse wa ried into Barcelona on the 1st J a litter, and lodged in the house of his friends.

The following are extracts fr man Papers, from which may b red the speedy renewal of hosti tween the Turks and Greeks.

CONSTANT

The Captain Pacha has gone out o f the Dardanelles with his fleet, and effected his junction with the Algerine squadron. He was cruising between Scio, Mytelene, and Tenedos. The Greeks resolutely await his arrival at Samos, Hydra, Spezzia, and Ipsara, and they are said to have made extraordinary preparations for defence. It is affirmed here that the Captain Pacha has entered into negociations with the insurgents through Mr. Hamilton, Captain of the *Cambrian* frigate; but considering the present temper of the Greeks, it is not likely they will lead to a favourable result.

According to new ple of the 12th, violent proceed pean trade. T search them The Reis E protests of the Turks of differe Fancyin wholly they

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ODESSA JUNE 18.

s from Constantino- Porte continues its against the Euro- stop all vessels and t further ceremony. ys no regard to the tian Minister. Thus lly add new causes e that already exist. European Powers are the affairs of Spain, more arrogant.

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prorogued by Com- July.

Marquis of Hastings the King on his re-

Ships from India had

gant from Trincoma- y. The Duke of Bed- , Sir Edward Paget York from Madras on The Katherine from h July. The Hiber- d Larkins from Bengal

eneral Hewitt from July.

t. Living, and the ptain Clarke, from ed, but the dates are

The Columbia spoke H. M. S gascar on the 17th August in L No. and Long. 25 West, all well

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War Office 11th July 1823. C Marlay, permanent Assistant Q ter General, to be Deputy Qr. General, to the King's Troops i vice Stanhope who retires. Breve Col. H. J. Riddell, to be pe Assist. Qr. Master General, vi lay.

Captain Willock took leave on July, preparatory to his depa resume his situation as Charge d at the Persian Court.

The Thetis, Captain Davi Rangoon the 1st August ancho harbour this forenoon, and si now flying for two ships from t west.

The following received this is the latest Calcutta news co the expedition against the Burm

The troops prepared for the tion to the southern Frontie Chittagong province embarked 23d Inst. on board the Arme equipped for their reception, v mediately dropped down the Riv

We understand by the latest from Chittagong that the Bur not then evacuated the Island paree but had even the audacity upon defensive arrangements i being attacked.—The Troops presidency will most probabl their destination in the course o shortly after which we may expe of those savage hordes havin the merited punishment of their ill-advised enterprize, should t the temerity to remain there troops reach the Island, which sake of of humainty we hope they not.

From the Ben. Hur. 25 Oct

Gazette Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

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The Commissione
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